FIREPROOF SAFES
AND VAULT DOORS
JOHN BARNSLEY & CO.,
119 Government St.
Agents for J. & J. Taylor,
Toronto Safe Works.

The Daily Colonist.

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES
COAL
Hall, Goepel & Company
Telephone 83
100 Government Street

VOL. LXXX.---NO. 139 VICTORIA B. C. WEDNESDAY NOVEMBER 23 1898 FORTY-FIRST YEAR

Mail Orders.....

We can aid out-of-town customers in selecting their Xmas Goods. We receive mail orders from all parts of British Columbia, and our past success has encouraged us to make extra efforts to extend the department, and suit our customers. Try us for your Xmas needs, Silver Novelties, Jewelry or Watches. Tell us what you would like and we will send the very best for the money. You run no risk as we cheerfully refund money if you are not perfectly satisfied.

....Challoner & Mitchell

47 GOVERNMENT ST. Telephone 675 JEWELLERS

New Season's Teas

Gunpowder
Young Hyson
Twankay

AUTUMN

Garden Leaf Japan
Panfired "
Sundried "

JOSEPH
Tetley & Co's
PACKAGE TEAS

Chests
Half Chests
Caddies

Chests
Half Chests
Caddies

Ceylon Pekoe
A. Blend
H Blend

1898

China Congou
China Souchong
Formosa Oolong
S. O. Pekoe

HUDSON'S BAY CO.

$38,000 SURPLUS

Just think of $38,000 back taxes collected in October, and Victoria dead. A very lively body. Avaunt, ye crew of pessimists. But don't forget that we are at the head for seasonable goods.

BUCKWHEAT FLAP JACKS. Flour crop of 1898 direct from Ontario stubble.

MAPLE SYRUP like dad made. In bulk. Bring your jug and get it filled.

FLAKE BARLEY is the NEWEST and NICEST for mush.

VERY DARK BROWN SUGAR for puddings.

Island Apples.....box $1
Watson's ☆☆☆ Glenlivet..... $1
Hot Stuff for a Night Cap.
Old Demerara Rum $1
Cures La Grippe
Soft Old Amonitillado Sherry..

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

KLONDIKE OUTFITTING

WILSON BROTHERS
Wholesale Grocers

Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, ETC. We have had arge experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so hat they may arrive at their destination in good order.

76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

Turkey With Mince Pie

And the various other concomitants of the Thanksgiving feast must be prepared.

In our stock of Foreign and Domestic Groceries will be found all the choice and dainty articles necessary for the kitchen or table. Spices and Sauces, Herbs and Flavorings, Mince Meats, Jellies, Gelatine and Canned Fruits and Vegetables are here in great variety and splendid quality.

Please leave your orders for Thanksgiving Turkeys, to arrive by express on Tuesday.

E. J. Saunders & Co.

AUCTION

Trade sale of Crockery
38 Crates ex "Riverside"
on
Tuesday, Nov. 29th, 2 p.m.

I am instructed to sell by auction in the Kirk block, Douglas street, next to Johnston's store, a well assorted lot of Crockery from T. Hughes & Son, Longport, Staffordshire, consisting of Dinner and Soup Plates, Cups and Saucers (plain and fancy), Rock and Stone Jugs, Dishes, Bakers, Toilet Sets (10 pcs.), Covered and Uncovered Chambers, Slop Pails, Globe Bowls, Wash Basins, Tea Sets (44 pcs.), Covered Dishes, Casseroles, Scollops, Ewers and Basins, Dinner Sets (105 pcs.), 6 dox. English Coal Scuttles. The above comprise a good assortment of fancy and plain crockery too numerous to itemize. Catalogue of contents of each crate may be had on application.

GEORGE BYRNES, Auctioneer.

Open Day and Night. Telephone 426.

---J. E. PAINTER---

Wood cut to any required length by electric machinery.

Wood and Coal at Current Prices

TRUCK AND DRAY WORK DONE.

Office: 25 Cormorant street; Res: 17 Pine street, Victoria West, VICTORIA, B. C.

Practical Mineralogy and Assaying

A course of evening classes, with practical work, will be commenced next week at the assay office, Broughton street. The classes will comprise a very complete course in mineralogy and assaying. As only a limited number of students can be received, those wishing to join should apply at once to

W. J. R. COWELL, B.A., F.G.S.,
The Assay Office,
Broughton street.

HIGH LIFE CIGARETTES

Are without doubt, in Quality and Price, the VERY BEST MADE; at

E. A. MORRIS'

OUR STERLING SILVER IS OF THE BEST QUALITY
925 1-1000 FINE

Table Spoons,	Table Forks,	Soup Ladles,
Dessert "	Dessert Forks,	Cream Ladles,
Tea "	Table Knives,	Berry Spoons,
Coffee "	Dessert Knives,	Sugar Spoons.

At Prices Never Offered Before

J. WENGER, 90 GOVERNMENT STREE.

Headquarters for

MINERS' SUPPLIES

SIMON LEISER & CO.

Victoria, B.C.

Chase & Sanborn's COFFEES

These Celebrated Coffees to be now had from all Leading Grocers. Insist on getting them.

STOCKS FOR SALE.

Crow's Nest Coal Co.	Wanted
Cariboo of Camp McKinney	Wanted
Athabasca	.42
Monte Christo	.11
Carnes' Creek Consolidated	.10
Dardanelles	.07
Deer Park	.17
Gopher	.03¾
Giant	.06½
Good Hope	.02
Homestake (assessment paid)	.05½
Nelson-Poorman	.28
Iron Colt	.10½
Noble Five	.17
Silver Bell	.02
Virginia	.42
Iron Horse	.16½
Waterloo (Camp McKinney)	.08½
Golden Cache	.10

Quotations for other stocks to be had on application at our office. List your stocks with us, as we are in daily communication by wire with Toronto, Montreal, Spokane, Rossland and other outside cities.

MONEY TO LOAN.

On Victoria real estate by The Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation, Ltd. and the Dominion Permanent Loan Company.

MINING CLAIMS FOR SALE.

On Pine creek and other creeks in Atlin district from at $250, $500, $700, $1,000 and $2,500.

HOUSES and VACANT LOTS FOR SALE

In all parts of the city from $500 to $50,000. Call and examine our lists before purchasing elsewhere.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Insure with the following companies: The Scottish Union & National Insurance Co., The Alliance Assurance Co., The Atlas Assurance Co.

Farms and Farming Lands For Sale.

In all parts of the province.

A. W. MORE & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents, 86 Government St.

AUCTION

OF CHOICE
NEW FURNITURE AND CARPETS
ON THURSDAY, NOV. 24, at 2 P.M.
..AT..
No. 6 Blanchard st. op. Christ Church Cathedral

I am instructed by Mrs. Wilkins to sell on the above-mentioned premises on Thursday next at 2 p.m. sharp, all the New and Desirable Furniture, 5 Antique Bedroom Suites, Complete Mattresses, Bed Lounge, 7 Handsome Carpets, Extension Table, Dining Chairs, Parlor Furniture, White Sewing Machine, Hall Stand, Dinner Set, Fine Range, and all Kitchen and Culinery Utensils. Terms cash.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.

Ralph Churton

AUCTIONEER

Has commodious and well-lighted salerooms at

62 Douglas Street

Periodical sales at which good prices are always obtained.

Furniture Bought for Cash.

IF YOUR HOUSE requires paint, the best is cheapest. Mellor's Pure Mixed Paint speaks for itself; $1.50 per gallon. J. W. Mellor, Fort street. apr

MINING SHARES

Athabasca	Special. Call
Iron Horse	.16½
Dardanelles	.06
Gopher, 10,000 at	.03¾
Cariboo Camp McKinney	Wanted
Iron Colt	.09
Gertrude	Wanted
Monte Christo	.10

FOR SALE.

Manufacturing site snap. Acreage building site. Very nice cottage James Bay. Pleasant roomy cottage Cadboro Bay Road. Splendid Island farm, 160 acres.

WANTED.

Lot near top of Pandor avenue. Mining shares in sound companies. Mineral claims for English market.

CUTHBERT & CO., Represented on London, Eng., and Toronto, Ont., Stock Exchange.

17 Trounce Avenue, off Government st.

To Jewellers, Hotel Keepers, Bakers, Druggists and Others.

IMPORTANT

AUCTION SALE

Of Superb Store Fixtures Recently Acquired at a Cost of $10,000

MR. HERBERT CUTHBERT

Is instructed by Mr. J. A. Lawrence, who is giving up business, to sell by auction on the premises, 77 Government street, Victoria, B.C.,

Tuesday, Nov. 29, 11 a.m.

The whole of the MAGNIFICENT STORE FIXTURES, Soda Water Fountains, Restaurant plant, etc., comprising in part:

IN MAIN STORE—2 very fine quartered oak wall fixtures, 40x15 feet high, partly enclosed with glass and having beautiful plate glass mirrors in centre, the whole surmounted with a very massive cornice; 2 solid oak counters 27 feet long, 5 plate glass counter show cases in oak frames, solid oak cash desk, beautiful oak cabinet show case, 14 feet by 9 feet, with massive plate glass mirror in the centre; superb soda water fountain, resting on oak counters, with plate glass panels, and surmounted with a very handsome canopy capable of seating an orchestra of six musicians, cost $1,000; smaller soda water fountain with massive oak fixtures and counters; very fine electro-plated coffee urn with five separate compartments, cost $350; 250 very fine candy globes and jars, all sizes; 100 electro-plated candy trays; 2 pairs fine scales; all necessary utensils etc., for 2 first-class soda fountains; large stock of candies, bon bons, wedding cakes, and candy boxes, etc.; very fine linoleum 5 bevelled plate glass mirrors with oak frames and cornices; electric light fittings for windows and stores.

IN DINING ROOMS—2 very fine oak dining tables with massive marble tops; 4 side ditto; 12 quartered oak dining tables; 40 oak dining chairs; cutlery and glass for tables; linen, etc.; 10 pairs chenille curtains; fine oak hat stand; 8 handsome oak partitions, forming separate dining rooms; very fine linoleum; handsome mirrors in oak frames; electric light fittings.

IN KITCHEN AND BAKERY — Large French range in first class condition, 14 feet long; 100-gallon hot water tank; fine dishing up tables; "Quick Sterling" cook stove; ice cream freezers and a very large assortment of the best cooking and baking utensils.

It is impossible in an advertisement to enumerate and describe these fittings. It is sufficient to say that "Lawrence's Cafe" is known as the handsomest and best appointed north of San Francisco. The fixtures are made so that they can be taken down in sections quite easily, and so that they can be adapted to any business.

TERMS OF SALE—Further particulars may be had from the auctioneer at his offices, 15 Trounce avenue.

HERBERT CUTHBERT, Auctioneer.

10,000 ROLLS NEW WALL PAPERS just received—some beautiful effects. J. W. Mellor, 76-78 Fort street, agent for Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance. je24

A SACRIFICE OF SEALING

Canadian Government Offering It for Skinflint Valuation of the Schooners.

Appraises Under Cross-Examination as to the Estimates Made in Victoria.

Western Interests All Disposed Of —Reciprocity and the Atlantic Fisheries Alone Remain.

By Associated Press.

Washington, Nov. 22.—The Behring Sea question was the main topic before the Anglo-American commission to-day, when it resumed its sessions after several days' recess. For the first time, the two sides were prepared to exchange their estimates on the value of the sealing fleet, the purpose being to arrive at some fair valuation and retire the fleet by a purchase. The initial steps in this direction were taken while the commission were at Quebec, since which time Capt. Taylor, on behalf of the Canadians, and Capt. Thayer, on behalf of the Americans, have been making appraisals of the fleet, after several weeks at Victoria, where the sealers rendezvous, Messrs. Taylor and Thayer have arrived here, accompanied by Capt. Cox, who represents the sealers. The two appraisers made their reports to their respective sides, and these reports in turn were exchanged by the commissioners, with a view to a common ground of agreement.

It is understood that both appraisals are considerably below what was expected, and instead of running into millions, they do not exceed over half a million. Under the circumstances, strong hopes are expressed by members of the commission that a sum may be agreed upon for the buying out of this industry and the final settlement of this long pending and vexatious controversy. It is said, however, that there is still considerable difference between the appraisals of the Canadian and the American experts, which will have to be reconciled before an agreement is possible.

After the joint meeting of the commission, a special committee, consisting of Lord Herschell and Sir Louis Davies, Senator Fairbanks and ex-Secretary Foster, took up the Behring Sea estimates. Besides the written reports of the appraisers, the latter were called in person and examined regarding the sealing fleet.

Toronto, Nov. 22.—The Globe's Washington correspondent says there was no meeting to-day of the joint high commission, reciprocity and Atlantic fisheries committees, by which most of the work remains to be done. Free fish and free lumber are the Canadian requests that are meeting with the most serious opposition, and very little progress in other directions can be made till these knotty problems are out of the way. There will, however, be no dragging out of negotiations after those senators whose advice is sought reach Washington.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Dingley are agreed that the sittings of the conference shall not continue more than three or four weeks longer, and this would indicate that good progress is being made.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

Col. Panet's Death Makes Way for Importunate Place Hunter—Writs For By-Elections.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Ottawa, Nov. 22.—Col. Panet, deputy minister of militia, died this morning at 11 o'clock, and will be buried on Thursday with military honors. Only yesterday he forwarded to the government his acceptance of the offer made to him some time ago of $3,000 in a lump sum as retiring allowance in lieu of superannuation. Major Perrault, M. P. P. for Matane, is spoken of as his successor.

As the provincial by-election takes place in West Huron on December 8, it has been decided that the federal nomination in that constituency shall not take place on the 7th, simultaneously with the nominations in North Simcoe, West Lambton, Bagot, Montmagny and East Prince. The writs for these five have been issued.

The government has decided to commute the death sentence passed on Henry Davidson for the murder of Charles Bowman at Tracadie, N. S., on August 31, 1897.

....AUCTION....

I am instructed by Mrs. Shears to sell without reserve, at her residence, Russell street, Victoria West, on

Friday, Nov. 25, 12 o'clock sharp

Modern English Furniture

contents of well furnished 10-roomed house, including B.W. Dining Table, Sideboard, Chairs, leather covered, Over Mantel, Carved Centre and Occasional Tables, Handsome Whatnot, Fine Carved Sofa, Single Lounges and Settees, Rattan Chairs, Rockers, Reclining Chairs, Marble Timepiece, Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Linoleum, Splendid Screen, Lace Curtains, Portieres, Dinner and Tea Service, China Tea Sets, Rare Pieces of Bric-a-Brac, Valuable Vases, Jardinieres, Hall and Room Hanging Lamps, Standard Lamps, Silverware, Cutlery, Wardrobes, Mirrors, Writing Table, Mahogany and Walnut Chests of Drawers, Toilet Sets, Double and Three-quarter Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Mattresses, Pillows, Blankets, Bed and Table Linen, Monitor Steel Range, Cooking Utensils, Wringer, Air Tight and other Heaters, etc.

Also 17 Plymouth Rock fowls.
Goods on view from 11 to 4 on Thursday.
Terms cash.

W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RY.

Thanksgiving Day,

THURSDAY, NOV. 24TH

Trains leave Victoria 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.
Fare to Nanaimo and return, $2.00.
Wellington and return, $2.25.
Single fare to all other points.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Traffic Manager.

Dr. Robertson

Late House Surgeon of the Montreal General Hospital has opened an office at 38 Douglas Street. Tel. 677.

ASSAY OFFICE,

BROUGHTON STREET.

W. J. R. Cowell, B.A., F.G.S, assayer to the local banks. Assays on all kinds of ores.

Gold dust melted, assayed and purchased for cash at its full value.

LINSEED OIL, pure English, in 4 gallon tins, at 65c. per gallon; pure white lead, $6 per 100 lbs.; No. 1 white lead, $5.50 per 100 lbs. J. W. Mellor, agent for Lloyd's Plate Glass Insurance, Fort street, above Douglas. je25

RECEIVED a fine lot of laying hens and spring chickens for table use. Hartman & Co., 73 Yates street.

BELLFLOUR APPLES are the granted cooking or eating apples in town; also Pippins, Spitzenberg, Russet, Baldwin, etc. Potatoes, 75 cents per 100 pounds. Sylvester Feed Co., Limited, City Market. Tel. 413.

VANCOUVER'S BUDGET.

Golden Cache Affairs May Yet Be the Subject of an Official Investigation.

Atlin Reported to Yield Quartz Rich in Silver as Well as Gold.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Nov. 22.—An editorial in the News-Advertiser suggests that all may not have been right in the management of the Golden Cache, and intimating that the government might well give the matter their attention has caused a great sensation here, owing to the fact that the editor of the paper is a member of the British Columbia government. Stock of the Golden Cache was offered yesterday at 2½, and sold to-day at 3. The directors, at the suggestion of the shareholders' committee will attempt to rise $20,000 to further develop the claim.

A merchant and an insurance agent sent out a prospector on the first inklings of the Atlin lake discoveries. They think they have a big thing, but do not wish their names mentioned until later. Their man discovered a quartz ledge, which looked very rich, and located auriferous gravel which went 20 cents to the yard, with rich paystreaks. The discoveries were made on Uniak river. A rough sluice was rigged up after two months' labor and the rich streaks worked. In a short time $98 was secured in very coarse gold as big as barley. The rock packed out was assayed and went as anticipated very high in values, silver predominating. The certificates showed an average in several assays of $450 to the ton.

Charley Barrow, a deck-hand on the steamer Leonora, was drowned yesterday by falling overboard from a scow, in the act of making the Leonora fast to it. He sank immediately, and apparently did not rise to the surface again.

Zion and First Presbyterian churches have united.

Purser Smythe, of the steamer Coquitlam, who fell down the hatch of the steamer and sustained serious injury, is slowly improving, although not completely out of danger.

Over $200 worth of flowers were sent from Vancouver to Nanaimo as tributes of respect and esteem for the late Manager McGregor, one of the victims of the New Vancouver colliery explosion.

Stowe's Uncle Tom Cabin company drew a tremendous house last night.

A store on the corner of Dunlevy avenue and Keefer street was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $700. The store is occupied by Mr. Manning.

The council last night passed a resolution favoring the scheme under certain conditions of the company who proposes to establish a line of steamers between Vancouver and San Francisco.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

CORBETT IS DISGRACED

Worsted in Nine Rounds With the Sailor Pugilist He Avoids an Honest Finish.

His Second Deliberately Enters the Ring That a Foul Might Be Committed.

Referee Awards the Contest to Sharkey and Declares All Bets Off.

By Associated Press.

New York, Nov. 22.—The twenty-round glove fight between James J. Corbett, of California, and the ex-champion heavy-weight boxer of the world, and Tom Sharkey, of Dundalk, Ireland, who first showed his prowess as a fighter while serving the United States as a bluejacket in the navy, drew an enormous crowd of sporting men to the Lenox Athletic clubhouse to-night. In fact, such a representative gathering of the sporting element from all over the country was never within the city limits at one time before. The fact that the contest would certainly take place without any legal interference induced many hundreds of followers and admirers of the art of self-defence to make long journeys in order to be at the ringside when the fight took place. Nearly every city of any importance in the United States and Canada was represented. A week ago when the tickets for seats were put on sale people who lived quite a long distance from this city either wrote or wired for seats to be reserved and by doing so they saved themselves a lot of trouble on their arrival here, as for the past few days there has been a lively scramble to secure good seats. To-day not a seat was to be had after one o'clock exact for exorbitant prices paid to wideawake speculators.

TICKETS FOR SEATS

in the immediate vicinity of the ring brought fabulous prices to-night. The original cost of these was $20 each, but to-night twice that sum could not purchase one of them, and in two instances they brought $100 apiece. Other tickets costing from $5 to $15 brought prices increased two and threefold, and the club management did not put any of the $3 admission tickets on sale. The anxious sports who clamored for admission at the entrances gladly paid $5 and in many cases $10 for the privilege of standing up at the extreme ends of the building. The doors of the big building were thrown open shortly after 5 o'clock. At that early hour hundreds of people were waiting patiently in front of the clubhouse on Lexington avenue. The crowds were kept in check by a large force of police, under the command of Inspector McLaughlin and Captain Brown. Inside the building all was bustle and excitement.

THE GAMBLING INSTINCT

was in evidence as soon as the sports began to gather in the boxes. Corbett's stock was always in preference and odds on the big Californian opened at 100 to 80. The betting did not take on as lively a turn as on former occasions when fighters of less note have met. Joe Wedig and Joe Ullman, bookmakers, at 9:50 laid $2,900 against $2,400 on Corbett; Dennis Sullivan, of New York, taking the Sharkey end of the bet. Steve L. Hommedien bet $3,000 to $2,500 on Corbett, and Joe Ullman took another bet of $1,000 against $700 from Hommedien, Ullman taking the Sharkey end this time. Kid McCoy was admitted as a spectator under disguise, but being recognized he was immediately ejected by two police detectives. McCoy left quietly, though under protest.

THE PUGILISTS.

Sharkey weighed this afternoon 176, Corbett 183. Sharkey climbed through the ropes at 10:20 o'clock and received an ovation. He looked to be in excellent condition, and appeared extremely confident.

Wild cheers were given at 10:38, when Corbett got to the ring-side. He stood for a moment to shake hands with some friends, and then climbed into the ring.

Referee Kelly entered the ring at 10:40 and shook hands with both men. At 10:44 the men had donned the gloves, having picked them from two sets, and at 10:48 p.m. they were introduced by Charley Harvey. At 10:50 they were called to the centre of the ring and instructed as to the rules by Referee Kelly. At 10:58 the men shook hands.

SHARKEY OPENS VIGOROUSLY.

First round—The men fiddled for several seconds. Jim made a left for the head. Tom responded with left and right in the same place. Corbett led again, Tom responding with a left swing for the dead, which landed, and was followed by left and right for the body with some effect. He kept forcing Jim into the corners, pushing with right and left on the body, which seemed to be his objective point. Jim feinted and tried to draw his man on. Sharkey was always ready with his left jab and right swing, which invariably landed on the body. Corbett failed to show any of the great cleverness with which he has

(Continued on page 2.)

ATHLETE AND SWEET CAPORAL
10 CENTS PER PACKET.
CIGARETTES

H. L. SALMON'S, LEADING TOBACCONIST
Salmon Block, - - Victoria, B. C.

SIFTON'S MAGNETISM.

Something About the Western Stateman's Methods That Attracts Liberal Revellers.

Alliance of Dominion and Provincial Governments Illustrated at Hardy Banquet.

Special to the Colonist.

Toronto, Nov. 22.—One of the striking features at a meeting of the local Conservative club last evening was the attention devoted to Mr. Sifton. E. F. Clarke, M. P., Dr. Hyne and J. J. Foy, local members of the legislature, were there and spoke. Mr. Foy, who is member for South Toronto, said the Hardy banquet was to him additional evidence of what Conservatives have been saying for so many years, and which he claimed they had good cause to say—that the Hardy administration are violating the principles they themselves laid down. Who, he asked, was the great man at that banquet; who was the man who received a reception which for enthusiasm was greater than that accorded to Mr. Hardy himself? This, he was careful to explain, had been told to him by those who were there, and that man was "King" Sifton, a man to whom they looked up, a man whose principles, or want of principles, seemed to attract those present. He was the leading spirit there that night. They did not want to let him go; he was "the man for Galway;" he was the man they wanted to hear, and he was the man they wanted to endorse. All this was, to Mr. Foy's mind, a marked, emphatic illustration of an alliance between the Ontario and Dominion governments, which Sir Oliver Mowat had once opposed.

HOOLEY'S COMMUNION PLATE.

Cathedral Authorities Have Returned Its Cost to the Receiver in Bankruptcy.

London, Nov. 22.—Anonymous donors have handed to the official receiver in bankruptcy, through the cathedral authorities, the cost of the gold communion plate which Mr. Ernest T. Hooley, who is now in the bankruptcy court, presented to St. Paul's. The money is for the purpose of freeing the vessels from doubtful associations.

NANAIMO ASSIZES.

True Bill Against Japanese Murderer—Judge Congratulated—Coal Tonnage.

Nanaimo, Nov. 22. — (Special) — The grand jury to-day brought in a true bill against Omuri, the Cumberland Japanese murderer.

G. F. Kane, on behalf of the Nanaimo bar, complimented Judge Martin on his elevation to the bench.

In Nanaimo harbor at present are four steamships and three sailing vessels, with capacity of 26,500 tons, waiting for coal cargo.

TWENTY-FIVE SHOT.

Spanish Military Forces Deal Mercilessly With Revolting Native Auxiliaries.

London, Nov. 22.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Gen. Rios, the Spanish governor of the Vizcayas islands, cabled from Iloilo that the rebellion of the native forces in the Spanish military force has been subdued. Ninety-seven rebels were court-martialed, of whom 25 were shot and 69 sentenced to imprisonment for life with hard labor.

The insurrection at Davas, in Mindanao, has been suppressed, according to Gen. Rios, and tranquility prevails in the rest of the islands, except Negros.

SPAIN'S ILL LUCK.

Her Ambassador at Paris Seriously Injured in a Runaway.

Paris, Nov. 22.—Senor Leon Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, was seriously injured in a runaway yesterday. The ambassador was driving in the Champs Elysees when the horses became frightened and bolted. The coachman was thrown from his seat to the ground, and the ambassador jumped out of the carriage, bruising himself painfully and seriously in his fall.

THE SEALERS' BIRTHRIGHT.

Purchasers Allowed to Argue Down the Price at Which It Will Be Sacrificed.

Washington, Nov. 22.—At the afternoon session of the Behring Sea commission, it was agreed that each side would place its appraiser on the stand, allowing him to be cross-examined by the other side as to the justice of his appraisal of the sealing fleet. The examinations proceeded throughout the day, Senator Fairbanks cross-examining for the American side, and Sir Louis Davies for the Canadians. This will be continued to-morrow, and it is hoped thereby that errors may be detected and a balance struck between the two estimates.

INDIAN PLAGUE RIOTS.

Ten Thousand Natives Attempt to Rescue Prisoners and Many Killed.

London, Nov. 22.—A despatch to the Times from Allahabad, capital of the northwest provinces of India, says:

Serious plague riots took place at Seringapatam, on island in the Cavery, Mysore, on November 18. Ten thousand natives from the villages roundabout concentrated at Seringapatam and made a desperate effort to enter the fort and rescue the prisoners there. Another mob from the Mysore side tried to rush the bridge.

In each case the police fired volleys and succeeded in frustrating the attempt. Many persons were killed or injured. For thirty-six hours the police were kept under arms. Ultimately troops were despatched to the scene of the disturbance to be in readiness for any renewal.

Overcoats, $5.50, $7.50 $10.50; Winter Suits, $5, $8.75 $10. B. Williams & Co.

THE FAMINE IN RUSSIA.

Czar Takes Personal Measures to Ascertain Condition of the People.

London, Nov. 21.—The Czar has given new proofs of his determination to rule the Russian empire over the heads of officialdom, which strengthens the belief that the peace proclamation was the enforcement of his personal will.

Persistent rumors have reached the Russian capital for months past of crop failures throughout European Russia, and the Czar's enquiries on the subject have elicited stereotyped reports that the suffering is exaggerated. The ministers being too absorbed in diplomacy to interest themselves in the famine, sent the minister of the interior on a tour, and he conferred with the local officers, who threw dust in his eyes.

The Czar has now commissioned two of his personal adjutants to learn the facts and report upon the efficiency of the local officials. They have been instructed to deal directly with the people and to ignore all officials. The Russian press rejoices at this, and declares that the beaureaucracy is panic-stricken at seeing its control threatened.

WISE MR. POWDERLY

New Immigration Commissioner Will Not Harass Nurse Girls at the Boundary.

Alien Labor Law to Be Sensibly Administered While He Holds Office.

Special to the Colonist.

Toronto, Nov. 22.—The Globe's Washington correspondent sends an interview with T. V. Powderley, formerly labor leader, and now commissioner-general of immigration. Among other things, Mr. Powderley says:

"I would like the people of Canada to know that as long as I am charged with the administration of the alien labor law there will be at the frontier no nagging of Canadians who come under ordinary conditions to better their condition in the United States. My experience of the people of Canada, and especially of Ontario, is that they are just as good as the people of the United States and nothing at all will be done under my direction to humiliate them at the border.

"So far as Canada is concerned, the alien labor law was only intended to prevent the importation, under contract, of workmen to take the place of United States workmen who had gone on strike or during labor disputes, not to prevent poor individual nurse girls from entering the United States. Officers on the border now understand the situation and there will be no annoyance except in the contract labor cases indicated, which will be vigorously dealt with, as I hope they will be on your side of the line when United States workmen are imported to take part in labor disputes.

"I am glad misunderstandings on this question are being cleared away, and that a better feeling is taking their place. There is really no difference between the people. The railways crossing the border back and forth have obliterated the boundary, and my view is that Canadians with the exceptions I have mentioned, should be free to come and go without hindrance."

Washington, Nov. 21.—The attention of the Anglo-American commission has been drawn to the Manufacturers' Association of Canada, through N. Clarke Wallace, M.P., and former minister of customs, to the recent ruling of the United States bureau of immigration that the commercial travellers of Canada fall within the restrictions of the alien labor law, and that they cannot carry on their work on this side of the border.

Retaliation was threatened, but efforts have been made to have the restrictions removed on both sides.

SIR GEORGE BADEN-POWELL.

Death of the Eminent Political Economist and Student of Colonial Affairs.

London, Nov. 21.—Sir George Smythe Baden-Powell, the eminent political economist and authority on colonial affairs, who has rpresented the Kirkdale division of Liverpool in parliament in the Conservative interests since 1885, died yesterday in his fifty-first year.

The late Sir George Baden-Powell, who was born at Oxford on December 24, 1847, was the son of the well known Rev. Baden-Powell, professor of geometry in the University of Oxford, whose magnus opus was written to illustrate that science and revelation are in harmony, rather than antagonistic. Sir George's mother was a daughter of the distinguished British admiral, Smythe.

He was prepared for Oxford at Marlboro, and graduated from the university with honors in 1870, winning the chancellorship prize for English essay. In the interlude between leaving Marlboro and taking up his university residence, he travelled in India and Australia, and visited the principal European cities, as well as the Cape. The first year of his university career saw published his "New Homes for the Old Country." This important book was pronounced by the London Times a "standard work," the London Athenaeum declaring it to be "an encyclopaedia of Australian knowledge." This volume was followed by two on political economy, "Protection and Bad Times" and "State Aid and Interference." In 1880 he went to the West Indies to investigate the effect of the sugar bounty system on West Indian sugar planting, and two years later Mr. Gladstone appointed him a commissioner to report upon the administration, revenue and expenditures of Great Britain's colonies in the West Indies. The report, contained in five blue books, was regarded when it was published in 1884 as a complete summary of the West Indian affairs. In 1885 he went to South Africa and joined Sir Charles Warren in Bechuanaland, assisting him in diplomatic negotiations with the native chiefs. At this time he made a tour of investigation of Bechuanaland, Zululand and other countries in that part of Africa. In the winter of 1886-87 he was in Canada and the United States drawing up a statement of details in the fishery dispute, of which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was subsequently commissioner to negotiate a final arrangement.

In the autum of 1887 the British government sent him to Malta as the colleague of Sir George Bower, who arranged the details of the new Malta constitution. It was at that time he received the honor of knighthood. In 1891 he was appointed joint commissioner on the condition of seal life in Behring sea, and in the following year participated in the deliberations of the joint commission at Washington.

He was most industrious and a prolific writer, a keen sportsman, and at his death a great favorite in the House of Commons.

DOMINION DESPATCHES

Sailors Injured in the Train Wreck Resume Their Journey Towards Esquimalt.

Thirty Thousand Dollars to a Methodist Church—Police Discipline a Newspaper.

Special to the Colonist.

INJURED SAILORS PROCEED.

Winnipeg, Nov. 22.—The two British sailors who were injured in the train wreck near here recently were able to leave the general hospital to-day and continued their journey to the West by this evening's express. Their names were S. Harris and G. Burns.

WATERWORKS SALE.

Winnipeg, Nov. 22.—A cablegram received this afternoon from London announces that the bondholders will accept the Winnipeg city council's offer of $237,500 for the Winnipeg waterworks system.

CHIEF SCORES ONE.

Montreal, Nov. 22.—The Hearld and chief of police are at war in earnest. In addition to the criminal libel suit instigated by the chief, he to-day gave orders to remove all Herald bulletin boards from the streets.

HANDSOME GIFT.

Montreal, Nov. 22.—Among the subscriptions for the relief of St. James' Methodist church is the magnificent sum of $30,000 from John Torrance.

DISHONEST DOCTOR.

Montreal, Nov. 22.—In the court of Queen's bench Dr. Lee Harris has been found guilty of misappropriating $500 in a business transaction.

PENNY POSTAGE.

Toronto, Nov. 22.—A special cable to the Globe says that Ceylon has signified her intention of following the imperial postage movement.

BY-LAW DEFEATED.

Waterloo, Nov. 22.—A $50,000 by-law for the purchase of the waterworks plant from a private company was defeated by the ratepayers by a majority of 36 yesterday.

NORMAL SCHOOL.

London, Nov. 22.—The first sod for the site of the new Normal school was turned here yesterday by Col. Leys, M. P. P.

UNHAPPY WOMAN.

Chatham, Nov. 22.—A woman named Mrs. Kingsbury attempted suicide today. Her husband had eloped with a young woman.

NAPANEE BANK ROBBERY.

Napanee, Nov. 22.—The grand jury have returned a true bill against Mackie, Ponton, Pare and Holden for the Napanee bank robbery. The trial of Mackie and Pondon will came up first.

ABERDEEN ON CANADA.

Lauds Sir Wilfrid and His "Bold Policy in Turning Towards England."

By Associated Press.

Liverpool, Nov. 22.—The Earl of Aberdeen, the recent Governor-General of Canada, who with the Countess of Aberdeen, arrived here from Quebec on the Dominion line steamer Labrador, speaking this evening at a banquet given in his honor, referred to the "keen gratification experienced by Lady Aberdeen and myself during our sojourn in Canada," adding that they felt that now they had "ties of lasting association with the Dominion."

Lord Aberdeen applauded "Canada's bold policy in turning towards England when the markets of the United States were closed to her."

After eulogizing Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Dominion premier, he said: "The proximity of the United States is a great factor in Canadian affairs; and, therefore, we all rejoice in the tendency towards a good understanding and friendship between Great Britain and the United States, a tendency fully shared by Canada in her attitude towards the United States. I am sure we all welcome whatever help the unity of the whole Anglo-Saxon race; and in this respect the commission now sitting in America has an important and significant bearing."

Referring to the French-Canadians, he applauded their devotion and loyalty, remarking that he was sure that though they treasured their own traditions, they would do their duty if ever called. In concluding his speech, which touched upon various Canadian matters, Lord Aberdeen said: "Canada is working out her own development and destiny for her own sake, but in so doing she is necessarily working also for the sake of the great empire of which she forms so splendid a portion."

THERE IS NO CONFUSION.

A Report re Location of Atlin Gold Fields Discredited by Premier Semlin.

Vancouver, Nov. 22.—(Special)—E. A. Dixon, a Mounted Policeman, arrived to-day from Atlin. He is responsible for the statement that owing to confusion which has arisen over the question as to whether the Atlin lake country is in British Columbia or the Northwest Territories, the government agents have issued a proclamation forbidding all prospecting in the country till June next, when the matter will be adjusted.

When shown the above despatch last evening Premier Semlin said the statement could not be true. There was no doubt that the newly discovered gold fields were in British Columbia; in fact, it had been decided that the whole of Atlin lake and a part of Surprise lake, which lies to the north of Atlin, were within the bounds of this province. Some of the streams though run into Surprise lake may have their source in the Northwest Territories, but all the streams on which discoveries have been made are in British Columbia. There was some doubt about the location of the boundary line when the discoveries were first made, said Mr. Semlin, but since the question has been decided in favor of the province. When Commissioner Ogilvie was here on his way North he promised to go in to Atlin and locate the boundary, but upon reaching Lake Bennett he had an interview with Inspector Strickland, of the Mounted Police, who assured him that the new discoveries were in British Columbia. Mr. Ogilvie wrote Premier Semlin that he was satisfied after the interview that the discoveries were in this province, and did not think it necessary for him to make the promised visit to the new gold fields.

CORBETT IS DISGRACED.

(Continued From Page One.)

been credited. The round ended with Sharkey at his man.

DRAWS FIRST BLOOD.

Second round—Corbett landed with his left lightly. Then there was an exchange with lefts and rights on the head in which Sharkey showed to advantage. Jim kept trying to push his left mit into Tom's face, and the sailor would come right back with a swing on the body. He was inclined to be a trifle wild, and was frequently cautioned by O'Rorke, his chief second. Tom put over a straight right on Jim's nose, which seemed to bring the blood to that member. Sharkey put in a right hand smash on the jaw, which sent Corbett down. He attempted to repeat the dose, but was foiled as Jim clinched. The round closed with Tom all over his man.

CORBETT STAGGERED.

Third round—Corbett led with his right for the body, landing, and Sharkey responding in kind. Jim reached for the body several times, but Tom came right back with lefts for the head. A right on the body staggered Jim; Sharkey whipped over a tremendous right-hand smash on the jaw. The sailor's leads were ineffectual, his counter being the blows which cut the figure. Corbett kept jabbing lightly for the head, and Sharkey came right back at him with right smashes on the wind.

SHARKEY'S FACE DAMAGED.

Fourth round—The sailor was right after his man, and essayed lefts and rights for the head, landing each time. Corbett clinched and acted entirely on the defensive. Corbett led his left for the head, landing on the neck, and Sharkey sent back a hard right on the body. Corbett began then to do some punching and jabbed his man at will, though at long range, but Tom always had a counter ready. Corbett repeatedly led his left and damaged Sharkey's face considerably. The sailor chased his opponent into the latter's corner and received a series of jabs for his action.

CORBETT SEEMS WEARY.

Fifth round—Corbett started right off with a left jab on the face, and apparently attempting to fool with his man. Sharkey, however, was not in a playful mood, and brought his right hand over with force enough to make Jim wince. Jim hooked his left rather low on Tom's body and lifted Sharkey off his feet with his shoulders. Corbett appeared to be a trifle weary, and his blows lacked steam, whereas there was a world of force behind Sharkey's punches.

A FIERCE MIX-UP.

Sixth round—Corbett led fr the head with his left, landing, but Sharkey was right after him; like a whirlwind Tom started to mix it up and whipped in some corkers on the body. Corbett retaliated with light jabs on the face and fairly forceful blows on the body. Midway through the round there was a rattling mix-up, both exchanging lefts and rights on the head and body, with the sailor having a shade the better of it. There were cries of "foul," when Corbett hit his man in the break away, which the referee had not called. The men were clinched at the bell after participating in a very fast mix-up.

CORBETT'S WIND SUFFERS.

Seventh round—Sharkey ran across the ring and planted left and right on the head, Corbett clinching. Corbett acted on the defensive, and seemed unable to withstand Sharkey's rushes. The latter whipped in a beautiful hook on the wind and followed it up with a right on the jaw. The sailor kept doing all the work and was always ready to mix up on the slightest provocation. He alternately threw over left and right on head and body, occasionally changing to left hooks on the wind, which were slowly but surely attending to Corbett's case. It was Sharkey's fight so far. The pace was terrific.

SHARKEY HALF DAZED.

Eighth round—Sharkey was the first to lead, landing a left chop on the neck. They clinched frequently, and the refree was kept busy separating them. Tom tried a left chop below, which fell short, and Jim jabbed his left hard on the nose. Sharkey sent a right straight to the face, but Jim was ready with a left hook, which grazed Sharkey's ear. Both men fought fast, clinching repeatedly. Jim hooked his right hard on Tom's jaw, half dazing him. He quickly recuperated and went back at his man hammer and tongs.

AN IGNOBLE END.

Ninth round—Corbett landed with his left, Tom going right back at the same moment. Clinches were frequent, and the men refused to break together. Corbett struck Tom on the body and the sailor appealed to the referee. Cor- "Oh, you go away." The men were in the centre of the ring, mixing it up in the liveliest manner, O'Rourke calling to Tom not to mind Corbett's low hitting. Just at this moment, for some unaccountable reason, McVey, one of Corbett's seconds, jumped through the ropes protesting that Sharkey had done something wrong to Corbett. The moment McVey climbed through the ropes, Police Inspector McLaughlin grabbed hold of him, while the crowd frantically yelled: "Foul!" "Corbett loses!" "Look at his second in the ring!" Referee Kelly seemed to pay no attention to the matter but kept looking at the fighters, who continued their aggressive work. McVey tried to pull away from the inspector, while the spectators kept yelling at the referee, who finally separated the fighters and ordered them to their corners. Corbett seemed not to understand why the referee should interfere and protested, but Kelly was obdurate and stopped the bout.

Meanwhile the spectators stood up and yelled that bets should be declared off, as they believed McVey committed the breach of ring rules intentionally. It looked for a while as if riot would ensue, but as soon as the referee declared Sharkey the winner on a technicality, he announced that all bets were off, stating that McVey's action was undoubtedly pre-arranged. As soon as it was announced, the spectators resumed their seats and waited the departure of the men from the ring.

LOOKED LIKE A JOB.

Corbett certainly had all the worst of the encounter when Connie McVey jumped into the ring, and in the face of this gross violation of the rules, the referee, "Honest" John Kelly, had no alternative but to disqualify Corbett and award the bout to Sharkey. McVey's action was absolutely inexcusable, and the referee, believing there was a "job" in it, took upon himself to declare all bets off. Before Kelly did so, however, many of those who had bet on Corbett—and they were legion—appealed to the referee to take such action, while the Sharkeyites shouted against such interference on Kelly's part, and protested that he had no authority to declare bets off. However, the referee's word went with the majority of the spectators, and consequently all money paid in wagers will be refunded. It was a most unfortunate and abrupt ending to what promised to be an interesting fight.

FIT FOR GREAT FIGHT.

For weeks both Corbett and Sharkey had trained faithfully and carefully for the contest, and when they stripped tonight both of them showed in excellent condition. Sharkey was confident of success, and the manner in which he acquitted himself in the ring while the fight lasted, showed very plainly that his confidence was founded on good grounds. Those who believed that Sharkey could not fight fairly changed their opinion after the bout had gone one round. On the other hand, Corbett hit rather low, and Sharkey protested. Sharkey's quickness and aggressiveness were astonishing from the very beginning, and from the very first it was evident that he held Corbett safely.

In the second round there were wild yells from the admirers of the Irishman when he floored Corbett with a right swing on the head, which was preceded with a powerful blow on the body. Sharkey's rushes were successful invariably, and Jim's quickness and leg work were tested to their utmost in trying to evade the aggressive sailor pugilist. That Sharkey has improved wonderfully goes without saying, and on the other hand, that Corbett is not the Corbett of New Orleans is beyond question. At no time had the Californian the upper hand of his younger and more sturdy rival.

A MATCH FOR FITZSIMMONS.

Sharkey is a fighter, and a clever one at that, and his work to-night stamps him beyond all doubt as being second only to Fitzsimmons, who will have to meet him in order to decide which is the better man, and when these two meet they should put up a fight that will be worth witnessing. From the second to the eighth rounds Sharkey held a decided advantage.

CORBETT NOT IN IT.

In the ninth round, which was so productive of disappointment and unlooked for incidents, Corbett seemed to be stronger than at any time during the fight, but it was evident that he was slowly but surely failing under Sharkey's onslaughts. It was two to one on Sharkey after the second round, and had McVey not acted as he did, there is very little doubt but that Sharkey would have won handily.

Some of the most prominent bankers, brokers, lawyers, doctors and business men in this city and other cities were present during the mill, and not one of them could see any reason for interference by McVey. The general belief is that McVey acted for some unexplained motive and some persons said that he had jumped into the ring to prevent Corbett going under.

When McVey first put his legs through the ropes, the referee evidently did not or would not look in that direction, but continued to pay close attention to the fighters, who were mixing it up in the centre of the ring. Inspector McLaughlin caught hold of McVey to pull him out again, but the latter was evidently more anxious that Kelly should see him. In this he was successful, but not until after half the people in the house had yelled repeatedly to Kelly to disqualify Corbett.

When the big Californian realized what had occurred he appeared furious with passion and rushed at McVey. Had he caught McVey there is no telling what Corbett might have done in his frenzy, but the police were on hand and rushed between the men, thus avoiding a scene which would have added to the disgraceful exhibit.

Just what effect the untimely incident will have on the boxing game in this vicinity in future cannot now be well gauged, but that it will injure pugilists in this city is beyond question.

A close estimates places the attendance to-night at 9,000, and it was learned that the receipts exceeded $45,000.

KID McCOY'S EXPULSION.

The first of the preliminary bouts was begun at 8:45 o'clock. The principals were two local boxers, Jack Sullivan and Charley Schultz, who were announced to go ten rounds at 135 pounds. The men had hardly shaped themselves for the seventh when Schultz put over a straight right hand smash full on Sullivan's jaw, which put him down and out.

During the progress of this bout there was a commotion in a box at the ringside. Kid McCoy, the pugilist, who is to meet Peter Maher at Coney Island next month, had gained admission to the arena, disguised with false black whiskers and moustache. Some days ago Tom O'Rourke, the manager of the club, forbade McCoy the privilege of entering the club-house. A careful watch was kept by the men on the door so that he could not get in, but he cleverly baffled their vigilance with his disguise. As soon as he took his seat at the ringside, McCoy was recognized, as he had removed his beard. Detective Sergeant Armstrong ordered McCoy to leave the building, but the "Kid" refused. Then Armstrong and Detective Mulholland urged McCoy to leave, and caught him by the arm, at the same time pushing him through the crowd. McCoy left very reluctantly, protesting as he went. The officers left McCoy at the entrance to the building, and he walked out on Lexington avenue. As he passed the door on his way out, McCoy demanded a pass-out check and was accommodated. The incident caused a good deal of excitement, but the spectators soon settled back in their seats and forgot the little episode.

THE FATEFUL NINTH.

The second preliminary bout brought "Kid" Harris, of Chicago, and Charley Roden, of Jersey City, together. They boxed at 108 pounds. When Roden went to his corner in the ninth, it was found that his jaw was broken, and the referee stopped the bout and awarded the fight to Harris. Roden, when he left the ring, was cheered for his wonderful gameness.

During the interval between the Harris-Roden bout and the arrival of the big fellows, betting of the liveliest kind took place. Many big wagers were made, amounting to thousands of dollars. Some of the biggest bookers in the country were among the most interested betters, and they bet both ways whenever an opportunity offered. Some of them were simply gambling on the event and trying to pick a winner, while others could not forego the chance of making a percentage book. Corbett's backers forced the price of the Californian to $100 to $70 just as it was learned that the ex-champion had reached the club-house and was in his dressing-room.

SHARKEY'S RECEPTION.

At twenty-three minutes after 10 o'clock a buzz of excitement ran through the building, and Tom Sharkey pushed his way through the betting crowd. He was attired in a light blue dressing gown underneath which he had an American flag wound round his waist for a belt. He was accompanied by his manager, Tom O'Rourke, John T. Dougherty, George Dixon, Bob Armstrong and Jack Reid, who acted as his seconds. Professor Jimmy Deferrest held the watch for the Irishman. Sharkey never looked better in his life, and said he weighed 178 pounds. He was very confident, and exhibited no signs of nervousness.

Announcer Charlie Harvey called the attention of the onlookers to the fact that the principals wished them to refrain from smoking, and immediately all the cigars which were being industriously puffed were trodden under foot most willingly. The crowd was beginning to be uneasy at Corbett's delay in making his appearance when someone in the gallery shouted, "Three cheers for Sharkey." These were given with a will.

CORBETT WAS FAVORITE.

Corbett did not reach the ring-side until 10:38 o'clock—just 15 minutes later than Sharkey. There was a wild cheer as he was seen making his way in. When he reached the steps leading up to the ring, Corbett stopped for a moment to shake hands with some friends; then he climbed nimbly through the ropes. He was enveloped in a dark olive green dressing gown. His hair was parted in the middle and carefully combed and brushed. Corbett's seconds were Charley White, George Considine and John McVey. John Considine, of Detroit, acted as his time-keeper.

Both men had their choice of two sets of gloves. Corbett selected his pair, which were made for him in California. They were a pair of typical fighting gloves, being just shaped to the clinched fist; whereas Sharkey's were long, tapering gloves, usually donned by boxers. They were nearly an inch and a half longer than his opponent's, which would give him an opportunity of forcing the hair in the gloves away from the knuckles. The gloves were of the regulation weight of five ounces, as provided by the Horton law.

When the men were introduced, Sharkey's name was mentioned first, and there were prolonged cheers, to which Sharkey bowed repeatedly. Corbett received a more demonstrative ovation, the cheering lasting more than a minute.

Corbett wore white trunks and a red, white and green sash, which his seconds took off as soon as he stood erect. Sharkey wore green splits, held by a belted American flag. There was a long confab between the principals, their seconds and the referee, after which the men retired to their corners, after having agreed not to hit in clinches or in break-aways, and that they would step back when ordered to. Everything was then in order for the opening of the bout, the discreditable ending of which has already been told.

SENATOR QUAY'S TRIAL.

Will Appear in Court To-Day on the Charge of Fraudulent Conspiracy With Bank Cashier.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21.—The grand jury to-day presented to the County court true bills of indictment against United States Senator M. S. Quay, his son, Richard R. Quay, and Benjamin J. Haywood, ex-state treasurer. The bills charge the defendants with conspiracy with John S. Hopkins, late cashier of the People's bank, for the unlawful use of moneys of the bank in the purchase of stock, and conspiracy with Hopkins in the misuse of state funds on deposit in the People's bank. Hopkins committed suicide by shooting in March last.

The true bills returned by the grand jury are five in number. The first charges M. S. Quay with conspiring with John S. Hopkins for the unlawful use of money of the People's bank in the purchase and sale of stocks of various corporations for the account, benefit and profit of M. S. Quay. The second indictment charges M. S. Quay with conspiring with John S. Hopkins unlawfully to buy and sell stocks, knowing that the said Hopkins was cashier in the People's bank. The third indictment charges Benjamin J. Haywood, M. S. Quay and Richard R. Quay with conspiring to convert to their own use $100,000 of the public money of the state on December 1, 1896, when Haywood was the state treasurer of Pennsylvania, and also with the use of the $100,000. The fourth bill charges M. S. Quay and Benjamin J. Haywood with conspiracy, together with John S. Hopkins, William Livsay, William B. Hart, Henry J. Boyer, John W. Morrison, Samuel M. Jackson and Charles H. McKee, on March 18, 1898, unlawfully to use and did use to make profit, certain large sums of public money of the commonwealth, which had been deposited in the People's bank by the several state treasurers. Of those named Messrs. Quay, Livsay, Hart, Boyer and Morrison, Jackson and Haywood had been state treasurers, succeeding each other in the order named.

The fifth and last bill charges Benjamin J. Haywood, as state treasurer, with unlawfully loaning $100,000 of state money, which, it is alleged, went to Richard R. Quay, also with receiving pecuniary benefit from the deposit of state money in the People's bank.

TICKET SCALPING LEGAL.

New York Court of Appeals So Decides the Long Pending Issue.

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 22.—After a hard struggle for legislative and executive approval, and after varying success in the lower courts, the so-called anti-scalpers' law has been declared unconstitutional by the court of appeals, and is therefore inoperative.

Call this week and get bargains in Millinery at the Sterling, 88 Yates street.

DIED.

BRAYSHAW—At No. 17 Broughton street, on November 20th, Francis Cuthbert, beloved son of Thos. M. and Jane F. Brayshaw, aged 19 years, native of Dunedin, New Zealand.

The funeral will take place from the parents' residence, corner of Broughton and Gordon streets, on Wednesday at 2:30 p.m., and a few minutes later from the St. Andrews Presbyterian church.

TO LOAN...
Various Amounts on First Mortgage.
Swinerton & Oddy, 106 Gov't St.

LOST OR FOUND.

STRAYED—A black cow; left ear mark. The same can be had by paying expenses. Apply C. Little, Saanich road. If not claimed within ten days will be sold.

TO LET OR LEASE.

TO LET—Furnished housekeeping rooms en suite. Apply 112 Pandora st. n23

TO LET—Comfortable furnished rooms, single or double, with or without board, in a good locality; terms moderate. 51 Vancouver street. Please call any time in the morning. n18

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms to let, with private kitchen. Elesmere House, 104 Pandora. Apply 97 Quadra street.

TO LET.—A comfortable cottage of six rooms with gas, bathroom, hot and cold water, convenient to centre of city; will sell carpets and blinds. Address W., Colonist office. 162

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework; must be used to children; good wages given. Apply 125 Quadra street. n23

WANTED—A bright, intelligent lady, age about 30, with some capital, to travel, hire and train agents; references; permanent position for right person; investigation invited. Address Agent, Colonist office n23

WANTED, IMMEDIATELY—A servant girl. Apply "The Checkerboard" house, James street, off Esquimalt road. n22

LADY wishes to dispose of valuable English jewellery (diamond rings, etc., etc.) by private sale. M., Colonist office. n22

WANTED—A young man to clerk in grocery store and make himself generally useful; with references. M. V., Colonist office. n22

RELIABLE middle-aged lady, lately from the East, wants position as working housekeeper. Apply S. M., this office. n20

WILL THE LADY who took an umbrella away from the Victoria Book & Stationery Store in mistake on Friday last kindly return same? n20

WANTED—Two young ladies for fancy store during December. Apply, with references and particulars of previous employment to N. Y. Z., Colonist office. n20

WANTED—Several experienced operators on shirts and pants; also girls to learn. Apply Lenz & Leiser. n20

SITUATION WANTED by man lately from Scotland, as gardener and handy man, charge of horse, etc.; good knowledge of outside garden work, also green houses; good worker; sober and honest; good references. R. K., Colonist office. n19

WANTED—By a highly respectable widow lady, a position as housekeeper where a servant is kept, to an elderly gentleman, or companion to an invalid. Address J. B., Colonist office. o29

WANTED—Correspondence with Protestant couple, without children, wanting good girl of 14 years, desiring schooling; will do housework in spare time. Address M. T., Colonist office.

WANTED—To rent, a house, 6 rooms, bath, hot and cold water; stable; near centre city; rent must be moderate. Address A.B.C., Colonist office, Victoria.

WANTED—A second-hand piano, in first-class condition. Reply, stating make, style and price, to M. M. H., this office.

HAVE your boots and shoes repaired by C. Nangle, the prize boot and shoemaker. He don't charge credit prices. Repairing depot, 56 Fort street. Jy12

HOME WORK FOR FAMILIES—We want the services of a number of families to do knitting for us at home, whole or spare time. We furnish $20 machine and supply the yarn free, and pay for the work as sent in. Distance no hindrance; $7 to $10 per week made, according to time devoted to the work. Write at once. Name references. Co-Operative Knitting Co., Toronto.

FOR SALE.

THANKSGIVING—Pure Lard for Pastry; also Lardene, Creamery Dairy and Cooking Butter; own cure Hams and Bacon; Eggs, Bologna Sausage, etc. Robert Eccles, City Market.

FOR SALE—About four tons of cooking peas. Apply Wm. McDowell, 94 Superior street. n18

FOR SALE—Extension table, in good order. Apply 71 Quadra street. n22

HIGH- CLASS FLOWERS—A very large assortment of various colored chrysanthemums for sale at reasonable prices. A. J. Woodward, Ross Bay, city. n20

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A farm of 160 acres, on the Mainland, with a comfortable hard-finished six-roomed cottage; all kinds of fruit; convenient to boats, railways, schools and churches. For particulars address B. W. Colonist office. n18

FOR SALE—A fine buggy horse; also top buggy and harness. Apply M., this office. n10-tf

FOR SALE—A horse. Apply Thorpe & Co., Ltd., Victoria.

MEDICAL PRACTICE for sale, cheap; $3,000 per annum; in good town. Reply Medical, Colonist office.

BUSINESS FOR SALE—Boomerang Saloon, Court Alley. Apply on the premises. n23

FIRST-CLASS OPENING—To one who can afford to wait a little. Let or sale very cheap. $2,000. The Cowichan Lake Hotel, Vancouver Island. Has warranted a good rent ($1,000) for several years, and will again, when the logging starts. Charter for railway applied for. Good opening to combine stock farming, having 160 acres, with lots of feed. Apply L.D., 33 Birdcage Walk, Victoria, B.C. n16

FOR SALE, CHEAP—Leaving the country. One of the most beautiful homes on Vancouver Island; on the Quamichan Lake; two miles from railway (Duncan); 69 or 118 acres, as desired; nearly half cleared; 13-room house (hot and cold water); large double barn and other buildings; close to first-class trout and salmon fishing, shooting, etc., also to good tennis club. Apply to L. D., 33 Birdcage Walk, Victoria, B.C. Oct. 30.

MUSICAL.

PIANO TUNING, ETC.—Jesse A. Longfield (from Hopkinson's, England), tunes and repairs pianos, harmoniums, American organs, pipe organs., etc., on reasonable terms; prompt attention given to all orders. 166 Pandora avenue, Victoria, B. C. n18

PROF. HECTOR QUAGLIOTTI, teacher of mandolin, late teacher in San Francisco Conservatory of Music; studio, 83 Yates street. Office hours from 12 to 2 p.m.

LODGES AND SOCIETIES.

SONS OF ENGLAND—Alexandra Lodge, A.O.U.W. Hall, 2nd and 4th Thursday. J. G. Taylor, Secretary. m13

SONS OF ST. GEORGE—2nd and 4th Monday in A.O.U.W. Hall. Englishmen welcome.

W.O.W. meets 1st and 3rd Fridays in A.O.U. Hall. W. Jackson, clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE—Prof. Oliver will hold his classes for gents only on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings; private lessons given afternoon or evening. n23

YOUNG LADY desires position as stenographer and typwritist; first class references given. Address T. S., Colonist office. n23

FURRIERS—Latest styles capes, collarets and necklets, all kinds furs made over; seal skins a specialty; raw furs bought and dressed; reasonable prices. S. Soupal, 34 Government street, Victoria.

Roll Bacon
Spiced
Hams
Sweet Pickles
At
Jameson's,

GOOD HOUSES THE RULE

A Packed House for the Frawley Company in "An Enemy to the King."

And Another for the Benefit Concert Rev. Mr. Speer on Angel Woman.

After all has been said and written in praise of the modern drama of the drawing room, its elegancies and its subtleties of wit, there still lingers in the breasts of the people a love that is not to be eradicated for the good old romantic drama, with all the human passions open as the sun, and hero and heroine missing no jot of the sum total of perfection.

And so the Frawley company was welcomed back to Victoria last evening by a theatre full of people, packing the house to the very dome—everyone in the vast throng prepared, moreover, to be appreciative. That such a house should have been accorded was perchance due to the superlative merit of the last company Mr. Frawley brought to Victoria, and which was in comparison with the present organization as a veteran corps of the regular stage army to a squad of well-meaning but raw recruits.

To be sure, "An Enemy to the King" contains a measure of attractiveness in its traditional love story, as well as its occasional picturesqueness of setting and dialogue, and Mr. Frawley and Miss Bates were received with a cordiality that bespoke their popularity here quite as much as admiration of their respective la Tounoire and Mlle. de Varion—still it cannot be denied that the play last night moved soberly through continual disappointments, lacking from first to last the fire and dash and vigor of presentation that are essential to the satisfactoriness of all plays of its class and order.

The story, as told in Sunday's Colonist, is a very pretty one, and romantic to the degree of melodrama. The hero is such a combination of all the excellencies, so fine and fiery a soldier and so incomparable a lover as Sothern or the magnetic Salvini, dead and gone, would have made a matinee idol. The heroine, although her easy forgetfulness of the horror of her position in the sunshine of dawning love, strains literary license to the limit, is nevertheless sufficinetly strong in her dramatic scenes, and so eminently graceful, charming and dainty in the individuality of Miss Bates to win and hold the favor of any audience.

But with these two chief characters the cast is exhausted, so far as their importance to the play is concerned, while the beauty of lighting and setting—fully described in the advance notices of the company—were sadly missed from the actual performance.

"An Enemy to the King" is such a play as would hold the absorbed and breathless attention of its audience if given by an actor of the magnetic personality of the late Salvini; its charm is lost, however, in the perhaps more finished method of Mr. Frawley, whom nature never intended for an ideal soldier of fortune, when she provided in him a model interpreter of the society drama.

FIREMEN'S BENEFIT CONCERT.

The firemen must have felt well repaid last night for the energetic efforts they had put forth to get up a benefit for the wodow and children of the late Thomas D. Kinsey. Fully four hundred people attended the concert in Institute hall, and this in spite of the counter attraction that filled the Victoria theatre. Many more tickets were sold, and if all who had purchased had been present the hall would have been crowded. The concert was not a pretentious one—it was a voluntary one from the ladies and gentlemen who were willing to lend a hand to a good cause. The resulting programme was one that gave a very pleasant evening's entertainment, the music of the Regina Mandolin and Guitar Club and the recitations of Miss Gertrude Trotter being exceptionally good. The programme, as already published, was adhered to, and all who took part were well received, encores being called for in nearly every instance. The concert was one of the pleasantest that has been given lately in the city, and everything went without a hitch.

"ANGELS WITHOUT WINGS."

There was yet another fairly good attendance at the lecture given by Rev. J. C. Speer in the A. O. U. W. hall last evening. The address was in this instance for the benefit of the Sunday school library fund of the Metropolitan Methodist church. The subject of the discourse was "Angels Without Wings," the title suggesting the influence for good which women have over mankind. This was shown in a great many spheres of life and was ably presented the speaker having the closest attention of his hearers throughout.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

DOMINION.

Lewis Lawson, Nanaimo.
Robert F. Briggs, San Francisco.
Miss Helen Henry, New York.
W. H. Tooker, New York.
A. S. Bindley, Vancouver.
J. A. Ladley, Vancouver.
Mr. and Mrs. Jutt, Vancouver.
Miss Foley, New York.
Frank Pleslot, New York.
O. W. Montague, New York.
Mr. Marsh, New York.
Miss Clara Mathes, New York.
Miss Emma Mathes, New York.
A. M. Taylor, Skagway.
J. T. Robson, Skagway.
John S. Sprague, Boston.
James Arnold, Woodstock.
T. W. Edwards, Cadboro Bay.
H. J. Tyndall and wife, Seattle.
T. Jaeger and wife, Snohomish.
Miss Jaeger, Snohomish.
H. M. Tippins and wife, Lueber Island.
Hans Helgesen, Lueber Island.
Wm. Stuart, Revelstoke.
E. A. Traner, Revelstoke.
Wm. Kingsley, Revelstoke.
S. B. Franktertler, Montreal.
Miss A. Lugenshaft, Toronto.
Miss Lizzie Burton, Vancouver.
M. Emerson, Otter Point.
Thomas Shaddeck, Vancouver.

NEW ENGLAND.

D. Burns, Vancouver.
M. Lamont, Nanaimo.
R. A. Gillespie, Vancouver.
O. M. Thumen and wife, Chicago.
Major J. M. Mutter, Somenos.

The Medicinisch-Chirugisches Centralblatt says that an anthropologist named Ammon states that Bismarck's brain was probably the heaviest on record. He judges from measurements of Schafer's bust of the great Chancellor that his brain must have weighed 1,867 gm., (over 53 ounces); Cuvier's brain weighed 1,830 gm.; Byron's, 1,807; Kant's, 1,650; Schiller's, 1,630; and Dante's 1,420. The average for a well-built European man is given as 1,380 gm.

200 Boys' English School Suits, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50. B. Williams & Co.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Meetings Between the Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Officers.

Meetings are at present being held in New Westminster district between J. R. Anderson, deputy minister of agriculture, and the officers of Farmers' Institutes. The programme of meetings yet to be held follows:

Chilliwack—Chilliwack, Wednesday, 23rd November.

Matsqui—Abbottsford, Friday, 25th, November; Mount Lehman, Saturday, 26th November.

Surrey-Langley—Surrey Centre, Monday, 28th November; Langley, Tuesday, 29th November.

Delta—Ladners, Wednesday, 30th November.

Victoria (organization)—Metchosin, Thursday, 1st December.

Nanaimo-Cedar—Gabriola Island, Monday, 5th December, or Friday, 9th; Wellington, on Tuesday, 6th December; Nanaimo, Friday, 9th December; Parksville, Saturday, 26th December.

Salt Spring Island—North end, Saturday, 10th December; south end, Monday, 12th December.

Alberni—Alberni, Wednesday, 14th December.

Cowichan—Duncans, Saturday, 17th December; Cobble Hill or Cowichan, Saturday, 17th December.

Comox—Sandwick, Thursday, 24th November.

Kamloops—Kamloops, Friday, 16th December; Salmon Arm, Saturday, 17th December.

Okanagan—Armstrong, Monday, 19th December; Kelowna, Wednesday, 21st December.

STOCKS, METALS AND PRODUCE.

Copper Shares Strong in London—New York Closes Strong After Period of Depression.

New York, Nov. 22.—The Evening's Post's financial cable from London says: "Americans were good and closed steady. The stock market here to day was better generally, the factors operating being the continued ease of money and the trade agreements between France and Italy. Italian stocks rose over 2 per cent, and there was an important fall in Italian exchange on London. Americans were good and closed steady, but there was perhaps less activity owing to the improvement in other markets. The recovery in Italians caused considerable realizations from Berlin, which is important as placing that market in funds for dealing in Americans or for other purposes. Copper shares were strong, notably Anaconda, which was bought heavily. The money outlook here is perplexing. The Bank of England still borrows from the market, but the heavy maturity of German bills, held here and not renewed, adds daily to the unemployed cash balances. It is learned on undoubted authority that a scheme is under discussion at Berlin for abolishing the tax payable by the Imperial Bank when the note issue exceeds the fixed amounts. The idea is opposed by the best banking authorities. It is impossible to say whether the proposal will be formally made or not."

New York, Nov. 22.—Prices were sharply advanced at the opening this morning and for a number of stocks closed near the best. But in the meantime the market went through a period of depression and the bulk of the day's business was done below the best prices and in some very prominent stocks below last night's closing prices. The opening advance was emphasized by the discovery of the forged source of yesterday's report of the breaking off of the peace negotiations between the United States and Spain. There was a slackening up also in the advance in the Grangers, probably on account of the prevailing storm in the West. There was a very marked falling off in the lately conspicuous movement in Atchison securities. After the heaviness in the general market developed in marked degree several points of weakness appeared for support to some of the most powerful interests at this financial centre, and the support was forthcoming in quite a vigorous manner towards the close of the day.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	Nov. 21	Nov. 22
Amn. Cotton Oil	32⅞	32½
Amn. Tob	138½	139½
Amn. Sugar	122⅞	122¼
Amn. Sugar pfd	..	111¾
Amn. Spirits pfd	36	..
Atchison, all paid	16⅞	16⅝
Atchison pfd	46½	46¾
Baltimore & Ohio	53½	54
Can. Pac	84¼	84¾
Canada Southern	54⅞	54¾
Ches. & Ohio	22¾	22⅛
Chicago, B. & Q	118¾	119
Chicago Gas	110¾	111
Chicago & N. W	141	141¼
C. R. I. & Pac	108¼	108¾
C. M. & St. P	113⅛	113⅝
Cons. Gas, N. Y	..	187¼
C. C. C. & St. L	42	41½
Del. & Hudson	95	96⅝
Del., Lac. & W	141	141⅛
Denevr & Rio G. pfd	..	62½
Gen. Elec	82	82½
Jersey Central	..	89¾
Lake Erie & Western	14⅞	..
Lake Erie & Western pfd	63¼	..
Louisville & Nashville	..	61⅛
Man. Elev	96	92½
Mo. Pac	36	36½
North American Co	6⅞	7⅛
Nor. Pac. com. new	40⅛	41½
Nor. Pac. pfd	75¼	75¾
N. Y. C. & H	117⅞	118½
N. Y. L. E. & W. pfd	..	36¼
N. Y. Ont. & W	15¾	15½
Omaha com	86	86
Pac. Mail	38½	38½
Pulman	139½	..
Reading	..	16⅞
Sou. Ry com	9⅝	10¼
Southern Ry pfd	38½	40¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	30¼	30
Tenn. Coal & Iron pfd	66¾	..
Texas & Pacific	..	15¾
U. S. Leather pfd	..	67
U. S. Rubber com	42¼	42⅝
U. P. receipts	34⅝	34⅞
Union Pacific pfd	68½	68¼
Wabash	8	8⅛
Wabash pfd	22¼	22⅜
Western Union	93¼	92⅝
Met. St. Ry	175	175¼
Broklyn Rauid Transit	68½	69
C. P. R. in London	85⅞	86½

ON MONTREAL EXCHANGE.

C. P. R	..	85
Commercial Cable	186	185½
Montreal Street Ry	..	278¼
Montreal Gas	..	197½

New York, Nov. 22.—Bar silver, 60⅝c; Mexican dollars, 47½c; silver certificates, 60¼ to 61⅛c.

Copper dull; brokers, $12.75; exchange, $12.75 to $12.90.

Lead dull; brokers, $3.50; exchange, $3.67½ to $3.72½.

Tin easy; straits, $17.75; plates steady.

Spelter quiet; domestic, $5.17 to $5.25.

Rosin steady. Turpentine firm, 38½ to 39c.

Pig iron nominal; Southern, $10 to $11.25; Northern, $10.25 to $11.75.

Chicago, Nov. 22.—Wheat closed:—Nov., 68c; Dec., 68⅝c; May, 67¼c.

Corn—Nov., 33⅝ to 33¾c; Dec., 33⅝ to 33¾c; May, 35c.

Oats—Dec., 26⅝c; May, 26¾c.

Pork—Dec., $8; Jan., $9.22½; May, $9.30.

Lard — Dec., $5.02½; Jan., $5.10; May. $5.25.

Ribs — Dec., $4.60; Jan., $4.72½ May, $4.85.

In a discussion on the subject of providing sanatoria for consumptive patients, Sir James Critchen Browne, of England, gave it as his opinion that if the present rate of decrease in phthisis cases continue the disease would have disappeared from Great Britain in about thirty years' time To maintain the present rate, however, fresh measures would have to be introduced and of these agencies the provision of fresh air and healthy sanatoria are among the prime requisites.

A dinner was given in honor of Virchow, on the occasion of this grand old medical man's recent visit to London to deliver the Huxley lecture. During the evening while toasts were being drunk to the health of the guest and complimentary speeches were being exchanged, an unsigned telegram was delivered to Virchow, which read: "Get thee hence, vile vivisector! England spurns thee!"

For bargains in Jackets and Capes this week call at The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. J. Henderson and the Misses Henderson, of Barrie, Ont., are at the Driard.

J. M. Campbell and H. Pim of Vancouver, are guests at the Driard.

W. A. Jowett, proprietor of the Nelson Miner, is registered at the Driard.

Thomas R. More, of the St. Anthony Exploration Co., returned last evening from Vancouver and is at the Driard.

Mrs. G. A. Jordon, of Rossland, is visiting her sister Mrs. A. S. Potts, Stanley avenue.

E. J. Palmer, manager, and Capt. J. S. Gibson, stevedore, of the Chemainus Mills, are at the Driard. They are accompanied by their wives.

D. R. Ker returned yesterday from the Royal City, where he had been in connection with the extensive building improvements contemplated by the Brackman & Ker Co.

C. E Perry came over from the Fraser by the Princess Louise yesterday.

Miss Christie arrived home yesterday from a visit with friends on the Fraser.

John Crevar, Q.C., of Hamilton, a leading Liberal of Onturio, is a guest at the Driard. He is accompanied by Mrs. Crevar.

Mrs. H. G. Ross was a passenger last evening from Vancouver.

Lieut. Walter, of H.M.S. Imperieuse, and Mrs. Walter returned last evening from the Mainland.

H. B. Broks, in advance of "Sowing the Wind," is in the city a guest at the Victoria.

Major J. M. Mutter, ex-M.P.P., of Somenosville, Somenos, is at the New England.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Declined the Call.—Rev. A. H. Baker has declined the call to the vacant pulpit of Emmanuel Baptist church on account of the illness of his mother and son. He, however, expressed his intention of visiting the province.

Good News For Hunters.—As the end of the shooting season proper approaches, each opportunity for getting out in the woods for a fair chance at four-footed or feathered game is hailed with delight by the enthusiastic hunter. And such an opportunity of the very first order is presented by Thanksgiving day, when owing to the excellence of the train arrangements the city sportsmen who so desire may spend a clear day in the haunts of the game along the E. & N. line without loss of any of the time that is money to all workaday folk.

'Twill Be a Glorious Game.—The success this season of Victoria on the Rugby field do not appear to have in the least dismayed the formidable Hornets of Nanaimo, with whom the Capital City team are to be engaged to-morrow at the Coal City. If Victoria has a better team than ever before it will only make our victory the greater honor, say the plucky Hornets—and so, as Victoria feels just that way, too, those who accompany the team up the line may rest assured of a battle royal whatever the outcome of the game. The excellence of the special train arrangements, with a return on the conclusion of the match, and a fare of but $2 from Victoria and home again, enables the representation of the Capital among the spectators to be a large one. And no one should lose sight of the fact that it helps a team to win to hear the encouraging cheers of their friends and well wishers.

The Last Lacrosse.—To-morrow will be a great day for the lacrosse lovers of British Columbia, for the meeting at the Caledonia park here of the Westminster and Victoria teams will dispose of the championship for 1898. The fact that it is somewhat late in the season for the national game will make no appreciable difference with the crowd when so momentous a match is to be played and Victoria stands an excellent chance in consequence of not only pulling off the championship, but evening up accounts at the same time. The players are in as good form as men could be, and as the Westminsters are said to have taken full advantage also of the time at their disposal for preparation, it is yet anybody's victory.

THE LIBERL TENURE.

The judges have declared the South Perth election void, and Mr. Moscrip loses his seat in the Ontario legislature. He is the sixth Hardy government supporter to be thus treated, and the Hardy government had only six of a majority in the legislature at last summer's session. If it had not been for the members elected by corruption it would have been beaten.—Montreal Gazette.

ECZEMA

Quickly and Permanently Cured by Dr. Chase's Ointment.

It grieved the heart of Dr. Chase, as it does the hearts of loving parents everywhere, to find to what an alarming extent torturing Eczema prevails among young children. During the teething period in particular, children very frequently endure the terrible itching, buring sensations of this horrible disease. If not promptly arrested Eczema assumes a most severe form and eventually becomes chronic. Dr. Chase's Ointment has proven its marvellous superiority as an absolute cure for Eczema. Dr. Chase's Ointment is delightfully healing and soothing, and brings immediate relief to the infant sufferer. Not only does it stop the itching and heal the ulcers and sores, but it causes a clear, natural skin to form again where the flaming fire of Eczema has raged. No discovery of modern times can in any way rival Dr. Chase's Ointment as a positive cure for Eczema.

Dr. Chase's New Receipt Book, cloth bound, 500 pages, regular price $1.00, sent to any address in Canada on receipt of 50 cents and this coupon. Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. 31.

YUKON MINERS

I am prepared to buy some good properties for any parties who are unable to come this spring. Parties wishing a claim or two should write me as early as possible, as I intend to leave in July to visit my family in Edmonton and to bring out my sons. Letters should be accompanied by draft on the American Commercial Co. or the North American Trading & Transportation Co. made in my favor. Being on the ground and having had some experience I am in a position to buy to advantage. Claims on unprospected properties can to-day be bought for from one to five thousand which may be worth fifty thousand next fall. Will be in Victoria early in August and again about the 20th. Or any parties preferring can deposit amount in a Victoria bank and advise me of the same and what amount they wish to pay for a claim, and I can bring out the bill of sale and records.

LOUIS COUTURE.
Dawson City.

A. 29 Yukon.

References—Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, F. Oliver, M.P., Edmonton; Judge McGuire, Dawson.

.....THE.....

White Pass and Yukon ROUTE.

The Pacific and Arctic Railway and Navigation Co.
British Columbia Yukon Railway Co.

From Skaguay, Alaska, to the Summit of White Pass In a comfortable Railway Train.

THE DANGERS, DIFFICULTIES AND DELAYS OF THE OLD METHODS OF REACHING THE

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NOW OVERCOME.

SHIP YOUR FREIGHT BY RAIL.

We are now prepared to carry Passengers and Freight by Rail from SKAGUAY TO WHITE PASS, on the railway now being built to Fort Selkirk, and guarantee delivery at the lakes. Goods shipped through in bond.

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J. H. GREER, Commercial Agent, 16 Trounce Avenue Victoria, B.C.
L. H. GRAY, Gen. Traffic Mgr Dexter Horton Bldg. Seattle, Wash.

Send two cents in stamps to any of our agents for our new map of the Atlin Gold Fields.

Esquimalt-Nanaimo Ry.

TIME TAB'L Effective Nov. 19, 1898

North Bound No. 2 Daily	North Bound No. 4 Sat.		South Bound No. 1 Daily	South Bound No. 3 Sat.
a.m.	p.m.		a.m.	p m.
9:00	3:00	De Victoria Ar	12:00 n	6;25
9:30	3:29	Goldstream	11:33	5:59
10:19	4:14	Shawnigan L.	10:42	5:08
10:58	4:45	Duncans	10:04	4;37
p.m.				
12:30	6:06	Nanaimo	8:46	3:23
12:45	6:20	Ar Wel'ntn De	8:25	3:10

Reduced rates to and from all points on Saturdays and Sundays, good to return on Monday.

For rates and all information apply at company's offices.

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.
A. DUNSMUIR, President.

JEWELRY

Watches, Clocks and Silverware

Can be bought at Stoddart's at prices (considering quality) quite as cheap as the Eastern houses advertise their goods. The customer in buying here will save freight, and if the goods are found not satisfactory can obtain an exchange easier than sending goods back to Toronto, etc.

A FEW OF OUR PRICES

Waltham Watches from	$ 5.00
Elgin Watches from	5.00
In Solid Silver Cases	6.00
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JEWELRY AT SIMILAR REDUCTIONS.	
Diamonds set in Sold Gold Scarf Pins from	2.00
Solid Gold Rings from	1.00
The Handsomest Lady's Gold Ring ever sold for	2.00

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68-68½ YATES STREET.

Cash purchaser of Nugget Gold to any amount.

MINES and PROSPECTS

Examined and Reported on.

D. R. IRVINE for 12 years officer of H.M. Geological Survey, Scotland, and 6 years mining experience in B. C.

P.O. Box 502. Office at Swinerton & Oddy, Victoria, B C

Just Think of It

If all the soap used in Victoria was manufactured by W.J. PENDRAY, it would mean employment to at least twenty-five more men; 25 more families would be supported in our city; twenty-five more houses rented; twenty-five more grocers', bakers' and butchers' bills paid, and hundreds of boots and shoes, clothes, dresses used, besides, you keep the money in our own country instead of sending it out.

...ASK FOR ..

W. J. Pendray's Soaps

And Encourage Home Industries.

A. O. U. W. HALL
YATES STREET.

Wednesday, Nov. 23.

H. M. S. Leander

Variety and Combination Company.

For benefit of parents of sailor boys killed in railway accident near Winnipeg.

A lengthy programme of vocal and instrumental music and readings, after which will be presented the comic sketch,

My Friend From Leatherhead

To be concluded by grand tableau "Britannia."

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Admission, 25c., 50c. and 75c. To commence at 8:15 p.m. sharp.

BRITISH COLUMBIA ELECTRIC RAIL'Y CO. Limited.

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Twelve thousand non-cumulative 5 per cent. preference shares of £10 each, ranking for additional dividends rateably with the ordinary shares after such ordinary shares have received 7 per cent.

Prospectus and full particulars can be obtained by application at the company's office, where applications for shares will be received up to November 23rd inclusive.

THE SUBSCRIPTION OF THE WHOLE ISSUE IS GUARANTEED.

Alberni & Barclay Sound

STEAMBOAT SERVICE.

Steamer Willie W. E. HOLMES Master.

will leave Huff's wharf, Alberni, every Monday and Thursday at 7 a.m., for Ecool, calling at Hayes' Camp, Uchucklesit and all other places where freight or passengers may offer; returning to Alberni the same evening.

Special trips can be arranged for freight and passenger rates by applying to the captain on board, or to G. A. Huff.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY

CITY TICKET OFFICE
75 Government St.

Leave....Via "SS. KINGSTON"....Arrive.
8 a.m. 6 a.m.
Connecting at Seattle with Overland Express. J. H. ROGERS, Agt.

UNION STEAMSHIP COMPANY,

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Head Office and Wharf, Vancouver, B.C.

NORTHERN B. C. PORTS, FORT WRANGEL AND SKAGWAY.—S.S. Cutch will leave for Port Simpson and way ports on the 5th and 19th of each month at 3 p.m., and will proceed to Skagway when inducement offers.

COAST SETTLEMENTS.—S.S. Comox sails every Tuesday at 9 a.m., and every Thursday and Saturday at 11 a.m. for Texada Island, Lund, Shoal Bay and way ports.

S.S. COQUITLAM sails every Tuesday at 9:30 a.m. for Port Neville, and every Friday at 3 p.m. for Texada Island, Lasqueti Island, calling at all intermediate ports each trip.

MOODYVILLE AND NORTH VANCOUVER FERRY.—Leaves Vancouver 8:35, 10, 11:20, 1:15 p.m. 3:15, 5:15, 6:20. Leaves Moodyville 8, 9:15, 10:45, 12 noon, 2, 4 and 5:45 p.m., calling at North Vancouver each way, excepting noon trip.

Freight steamer, S.S. Capilano, 300 tons d.w. capacity; also tugs and scows always available for towing and freighting business. Large storage accommodation on company's wharf. Telephone 94.

H. DARLING, Manager.

CANADIAN DEVELOPMENT CO., Ltd

Steamers "Victorian," "Columbian," "Canadian," "Anglian," "Australian," "Tasmanian," Etc., Etc.

This company's fleet of steamers is now on the upper waters of the Yukon. Fastest, most commodious boats on the river; electric light and every convenience; accommodation for 250 passengers and 200 tons of freight.

Steamer "Canadian" is now laid up at Hootalinqua Post, foot of Thirty-Mile river. Freight for Dawson will be received on board at shipper's risk on and after February 1st, 1899. This boat will leave for Dawson on or about May 10th, or immediately after opening of Lewis river, reaching Dawson at least one month before navigation on the upper lakes is open, and at least two months earlier than communication via St. Michael can be established.

Through connection from Coast points to Dawson via Lake Bennett.

For freight and passage apply to the company's office, 32 Fort street, Victoria, B. C.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Managing Director.

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The through semi-weekly trips to Barkerville and return cease on 31st October, and will not be resumed until 15th May next.

S.S. CUTCH

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Shoal Bay, Rivers Inlet, Skeena River, Wrangel Skagway and way ports

On 4th and 18th of Every Month

From Porter's Wharf

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Canadian Pac. Navigation Co. Ltd

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

TIME TABLE, NO. 37

Takes effect October 1, 1898.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, except Monday, at 1 o'clock. Vancouver to Victoria—Daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. train No. 1.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island—Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2, going east Monday. For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock. For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock. Leave New Westminster for Victoria—Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Plumper Pass—Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock. For Pender and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Fort Simpson and intermediate ports, via Vancouver, the 1st and 15th, each month, at 8 o'clock; and for Skidgate on 1st of

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamer Willapa leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports the 1st, 7th, 14th and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

KLONDIKE ROUTE.

Steamers leave weekly for Wrangel, Juneau, Dyea and Skagway.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.
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Honolulu and Hilo

British-American Line.

SS. GARONNE

(4,000 tons.)

C. G. CONRADI, Commander.

Sails for Hilo and Honolulu on November 15th and the 15th of each month thereafter.

For freight and passage apply to DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., 64 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

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ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY CO.

STEAMER City of Nanaimo.

Sails from

Victoria for Nanaimo Tuesday 7 a.m.
Nanaimo for Comox Wednesday 7 a.m.
Comox for Nanaimo Friday 8 a.m.
Nanaimo for Victoria Saturday 7 a.m.
Calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

For freight, tickets and staterooms, apply on board.

GEORGE L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

ESQUIMALT & NANAMO RAILWAY CO.

NOTICE.

The advertised year and conditions for acquiring the surface rights of mineral claims having expired on June 1st,

PROSPECTORS AND MINERS

can still make arrangements for acquiring the same by personal or written application to the Company's Land Office, Victoria.

LEONARD H. SOLLY, Land Commissioner.

Victoria, B. C., June, 1898.

OCEANIC Steamship Company

S. S. AUSTRALIA sails for Honolulu Wednesday, Dec. 16, at 2 p.m.

S. S. MOANA sails via Honolulu and Auckland for Sydney, Wed., Nov. 30, at 10 p.m.

Line to Coolgardie, Australia, and Capetown, South Africa.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS CO., Agents, San Francisco.
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FOR SAN FRANCISCO

The Company's elegant steamships Queen, Walla Walla and Umatilla, carrying H.B.M. mails, leave Victoria 8 p.m. Nov. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Dec. 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, Jan. 4, and every fifth day thereafter.

Leave San Francisco for Victoria, B.C., 10 a.m. Nov. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Dec. 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, Jan. 1, and every fifth day thereafter.

FOR ALASKA

The elegant steamships Cottage City, City of Topeka and Al-Ki leave Port Townsend, p.m., Nov. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, Dec. 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, Jan. 5, and every fifth day thereafter. The Alaska steamer will call at Victoria p.m. same dates, if sufficient business offers.

For further information obtain folder. The company reserves the right to change without previous notice steamers, sailing dates and hours of sailing.

R. P. RITHET & Co., Agts., Victoria.
J. F. TROWBRIDGE, P. S. Supt., Seattle.
GOODALL, PERKINS & CO., General Agents, San Francisco.

The Colonist.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1898

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,

Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.

W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

IMMEDIATE ACTION NECESSARY

We print a Vancouver despatch concerning Atlin, which calls for immediate action. The statement is made that the officers at Lake Atlin have forbidden prospecting until June, because there is said to be some doubt as to where the boundary line between British Columbia and the Yukon territory is.

We dispute the right of any one to prohibit prospecting or to deprive any man, who discovers a mine, of his right to it under the mining law. We deny that the gold commissioner would have the right to refuse to record a claim properly staked at any time. He is simply a public officer, having certain statutory powers, and has no more right to prohibit anyone from prospecting than he has to prohibit him from planting potatoes. If anything of this kind is to be attempted, it will be time for the people to assert their rights in a manner that will leave nothing to be misunderstood.

In this connection the Colonist desires to remind the government that several months ago it pointed out the importance of determining at the earliest possible moment exactly where the boundary line is. This can easily be done long before the prospecting season opens, and there is not the slightest excuse for permitting any complications to arise over the matter.

According to the latest map issued by the department of the interior the location of Tutshi lake has been definitely fixed and it reaches exactly to the boundary line. The Atlin mines are far south of the head of the lake. There may be some doubt as to the district lying twenty miles north of Pine creek, but there can be none as to Pine creek itself and its tributaries. At the same time, all doubt ought to be removed at once, and it is the duty of the provincial government to send men up during the winter to settle the exact location of the boundary. The Dominion ought to contribute towards the cost, and would, no doubt, do so. In the meantime, word ought to be sent out that the Atlin country is not closed until June next. Premier Semlin's statement is satisfactory as far as it goes; but it does not go far enough.

THE JAMES BAY BRIDGE.

The citizens are now face to face with the James Bay bridge question. Engineer Wilmot's report to the city council on Monday night takes it out of mere speculation and makes it a practical question. We have these facts before us: The present bridge must be very shortly replaced by another structure of some kind. Any sort of a permanent structure will cost upwards of $100,000. An embankment will cost less than a bridge. On the face of such a state of facts, the choice would naturally be for an embankment; but Mr. Wilmot points out that if the tide flat is filled, it will be cut off from the water by an embankment, unless it is filled to the height of the roadway, which is sixteen feet higher than would be necessary for any practical use to which the area filled is likely to be put.

Mr. Wilmot's observations on this point do not make quite clear what he has in mind when he speaks of an arched bridge. Possibly a combination of an embankment and bridge would be better than either alone; that is to say, let there be an embankment made the whole width of the bay to the height to which it is proposed to fill the tide flat. Then let the embankment be carried to the full height of the roadway from each shore out far enough to provide for a single span of, say, 60 feet in the centre. In such a case the embankment should extend beyond the line of the roadway, so as to give a space along the whole water front 10 or 15 feet wide with steps going down to the water.

That the tide flat ought to be filled is admitted by everyone. The proposed improvement would lead to the early removal of the present structures along Humboldt street, which would become one of the most popular portions of the city, either for business or residence, especially if the car line was carried around the head of the flat permanently. Make the tide flat a thing of beauty, and in a short time the shacks and workshops on Humboldt street will be replaced by residences with ornamental surroundings sloping to the lower level of the made ground.

The point to be emphasized now is that something must be done at once. We are told that the bridge is not safe enough to allow the cars to carry more than thirty passengers over it at any one time. If this is true, how can it be safe for a car and loaded truck team to be upon the bridge at the same time? How can it be safe for a car with thirty passengers, a half dozen teams, some of them loaded, to be upon the bridge at the same time? It may be answered that the weight would be distributed, but it might not happen to be always distributed. Point Ellice bridge would be standing to-day if the ill-fated car had not happened to strike it under special circumstances. We say that if thirty passengers in a car is the limit of safety on James Bay bridge, then the bridge is not safe for car traffic at all; the cars should be taken off and run around by the head of the bay and a new bridge or embankment should be erected immediately.

In writing thus we are only taking the case as it is represented by those whose duty it is to pronounce upon such matters. The Colonist has no opinion of its own as to the safety of the bridge. It has no means of forming any opinion. It accepts what the City Engineer says on the subject and draws the only reasonable conclusion from it.

On the matter of ways and means, we suppose the money must be borrowed, for the amount required would be rather too much to add to the taxes in a single year. But could not arrangements be made for a short time loan, to be repaid in annual installments? Would it not be a good plan in the case of improvements of this nature to arrange to pay for them in, say, five years? Doubtless the money could be borrowed from the banks in the meanwhile at reasonable interest. This suggestion is made in general terms just now. It may be worth elaborating at some future time.

CONSERVATIVE ORGANIZATION.

Although rumors of a dissolution of the federal parliament are in evidence every now and then, the Colonist has not yet seen any reason for expecting one. From one point of view a dissolution is desirable in the public interest. The present house will expire by law in 1901, and before the census is taken, if the usual precedent in regard to the census is followed, which is to take it on July 1st. This will render it impossible to hold the election of 1901 under a redistribution bill framed "on completion of the census." There is perhaps nothing to prevent the census from being taken on May 1st, and keep the parliament long enough in session thereafter to pass any redistribution bill that may be called for, and there will undoubtedly be one required to meet the just claims of Manitoba, the Territories and British Columbia. It would therefore be possible for the present house to live out its full term and yet pass a redistribution measure. Such a course would, however, be highly objectionable, because it would mean that the measure would be rushed through during the closing days of the last session of the house. Regarded from the effect upon the public interests, the true policy would be to dissolve the house next year, and then a redistribution act could be passed in 1902, and an election be forthwith held under it. No one expects that the present government will consider anything in this connection except their own chances of retaining power, and it is difficult to see anything in sight of that nature which would lead a shrewd politician to counsel dissolution at present. The Anglo-American conference is not likely to result in anything calculated to improve the standing of the government before the people. But it is well to get ready for any eventuality; therefore the work of organization should be carried on with vigor, but the Conservatives of British Columbia ought to remember that they are not getting ready for a contest at any particular date, but for the purpose of keeping alive the principles of their great party, and to be ready at any time and in any arena to fight the battle for good government.

THE POLICE MAGISTRACY.

The new appointee to the police magistracy is an untried man. So we shall express no opinion as to his fitness for the place. Time will settle that. The Colonist hopes that his discharge of his duty will dispel any doubt existing in the public mind as to the sufficiency of his experience. That he will act conscientiously in his office is conceded on all sides.

Some reference may properly be made to the action of the government in reducing the salary and filling the place with the understanding that the new incumbent is to be allowed to practice his profession. We feel that this is an error. It is not necessary to go over the ground taken in the Colonist a few days ago, when speaking of the contemplated dismissal of Mr. Macrae. We will be content with recording the opinion that it is an error to permit a police magistrate in a city like Victoria to be a practicing lawyer, and that it would be far wiser to give the incumbent of the position salary enough to live upon and require him to give his whole time to the duties of the public.

THE U. E. LOYALISTS.

A recent paper by Dr. Bourinot on the United Empire Loyalists has directed public attention to these forefathers of English-speaking Canada. The objection to this paper, as to all others that have been written on the subject, is that it exalts a few prominent men and does scant justice to the rank and file. Those who know the history of the Loyalist immigration best will agree with us when we say that it was not the few leaders, who enjoyed the direct favor of the home government and were placed in positions of honor and profit in their new homes, who bore the heaviest burdens in those hours that tried men's souls; but the mass of the people, whose names never find a place in the eulogies, which find their way into print. The influence of the few was undoubtedly excellent. They established the institutions of Canada upon a strong British basis; but the real heroes and heroines of those dark hours were the men and women who sacrificed much and received nothing in return. Of these the world has heard very little.

Only those, who have heard the story of the Loyalist days from those who experienced the trials, or in whose families it has been preserved from generation to generation, can hope to appreciate what these devoted men and women endured. If we ought all to unite in sounding the praises of those who took up arms for the King, and, when driven into exile, received office and emolument in their new home, how much more should we esteem the unnamed thousands, who sacrificed all they had and set themselves out to make new homes for themselves without any extraneous aid. Here are two instances in the history of two families: One of them was an English family. They were wealthy. The head of the family served on the side of the King. Not only so, but he spent thousands of pounds for the royal cause. Taken prisoner during the war, he was paroled and went to England, where he died, leaving in New York his wife and two young sons, and a son and daughter by a former wife. The young man and his sister were driven into exile by the persecution of the successful rebels. Their first winter was spent in canvas tents, with the thermometer frequently 30 degrees below zero. They were penniless and their sufferings were terrible. The girl's father was subsequently recompensed by the British government for his advances, but every shilling of the sum, £30,000, was paid to his widow, who, in order to keep his real estate from forfeiture, espoused the rebel cause after her husband's departure for England. Another family of educated people, of German descent, who had lived in refinement, spent their first winter also under canvas, and were only saved from starvation by discovering some corn that had grown wild in a clearing, which was the remnant of a former French settlement. The descendants of both these families have contributed something to the development of Canada, but they are never mentioned by any of the Loyalist histories.

We have a double object in mentioning these incidents. One is to call attention to the injustice usually done to the majority of the United Empire Loyalists by every historian; and the other and principal one, to let those, who perhaps have scarcely more than heard that there were such people, have some idea of what the British founders of Canada were like.

MR. MACRAE'S CASE.

The statement made by Mr. Macrae and published in yesterday's Colonist will surprise many people. The reasonableness of the ground of the ex-Police Magistrate's dismissal ceases, in view of it, to be of chief importance. His action in the case of the sailor Liddy may or may not have been proper. The point worth discussion now is that Attorney-General Martin, without giving the Magistrate an opportunity to be heard in his own behalf suspended him from office. In saying this we do not overlook the fact that Mr. Martin had a few minutes' conversation with Mr. Macrae before suspending him. The brevity of that conversation and the general nature of it simply made the Attorney-General's action more indefensible.

We confess to having been unaware until this happened that any one in this province enjoyed such imperial powers as those which Attorney-General Martin exercises. Our impression has always been that something approaching British justice prevailed here, and that no official could be summoned before the Attorney-General and dismissed from office without having something resembling a chance to explain his conduct. This fond idea will have to be dismissed along with that other error that the British Constitution applied to British Columbia.

We notice that the dismissal of Mr. Macrae is based upon the alleged injustice done to the sailor. Mr. Martin appears as the champion of the injured mariner, and in that capacity does a far greater wrong to the Magistrate. As the sailor had been punished without, as he claimed, having been heard in his own defence, so Attorney-General Martin superseded and subsequently dismissed Mr. Macrae without permitting him to be heard in his own defence. Thus by adding one wrong to another, Mr. Martin proposes to make things right.

It will be observed also that Mr. Macrae wrote twice to Mr. Martin explaining the case which led to his suspension and seeking an explanation, and that both letters remained unanswered. It was after these letters were written that he was formally dismissed from office. By this dismissal the government accepted the full responsibility of the Attorney-General's act, and sustained him in his exceedingly discourteous action in refusing a reply to Mr. Macrae's letters, and in his rank injustice in refusing him an investigation.

Such conduct as this is serious in the extreme. It is abominable that every principle of fair play should be trampled under foot by this Manitoba politician who has managed to get his clutches upon the government of this provinces, and in whose grasp his colleagues are like putty. The denouement of this case recalls a statement attributed to Mr. Martin at the beginning of it. It is said that on the evening of the day when Mr. Macrae was suspended, a friend met Mr. Martin in the street and said: "So you have suspended the Police Magistrate." "Suspended him," ejaculated the Attorney-General in reply, "I've fired him." There is much public indignation over this summary piece of business, and people are asking themselves if there is any limit to the arbitrary power which Mr. Martin claims to a right to exercise in this province.

Complaints of inefficient mail service in Kootenay continue to be made. Why is not some one authorized to look into these matters and have them set right? It is true that to afford the people of the mining districts of this province with anything resembling decent mail service will not lead the Imperial government to give any one a knighthood, but it would be of immense benefit to the province which contributes very liberally to the support of every department of the Dominion government. Why is it that our representatives in parliament, who have the ear of the ministry, do not give these frequent complaints some attention?

Quite a little feeling has been aroused because it has been discovered that the historic Plains of Abraham, Quebec, are not the property of the Dominion, but are held under a ninety-nine years' lease from the nuns of the Hotel Dieu, which lease will expire in a very short time. Very naturally there is a demand that this spot shall not be allowed to pass into the hands of the nuns, who will cut it up into building lots. There will probably be no great difficulty in the way of the Dominion government acquiring the fee to the property, and the people of Canada would be glad to see it done.

The Times in chronicling the appointment of Mr. Peter Lampman as judge of the Small Debts court mentions that he is a cousin to Archibald Lampman, the poet. Is this to suggest that the new judge will be a poem in jurisprudence? We are inclined to think not, and that the only sort of verses with which he is familiar is the variety that is usually contracted into vs. in such connection as the following: Smith vs. Jones. The only objection the Colonist has to make to Mr. Lampman's appointment is that the offices which have been divided should have been kept together and given to one man.

Is Spain going to refuse $20,000,000? It is a case of pride and poverty.

THE GOLDEN CACHE MINES.

From the Vancouver News-Advertiser.

Some of the facts in connection with the management of the Golden Cache Mines, Limited, which were disclosed at the meeting on Wednesday last of the shareholders in the company, are of an extraordinary character. The results of the company's operations will entail serious loss on a large number of people, scattered throughout Canada and in Great Britain. With those losses the outside public has no direct concern. While sympathy may be expressed with the unfortunate shareholders, the losses of the latter are a matter for themselves alone. When a person becomes a shareholder in a company, he is presumed to know that he incurs certain risks, and whilst hoping to make a profit on his investment, he must be prepared to lose his money should the calculations of success not be fulfilled by the results. Although mining enterprises are now, in some respects, regarded as undertakings which can on the average be expected to return a good profit on the capital invested in them, they must, from their very nature, be more speculative than other kinds of industrial enterprises, and while some mines yield their fortunate owners large profits, others result in large losses. The shareholders in the Golden Cache mine may, therefore, be presumed to have been aware of these possibilities when they purchased their shares, and, as we have said, they are merely to be considered as among many others whose mining ventures did not result as favorably as was expected.

But the disclosures at the meeting last week appear to us to show that in regard to the Golden Cache mine there are matters connected with the past management of the company which concern the public generally, and the good name and reputation of the most important industry in British Columbia. Reading the report of the meeting and of the facts which were elicited, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that some persons connected with the management of the company have been guilty of gross negligence of the interests of the shareholders, if not, indeed, of absolute fraud upon both the shareholders and the public. Such being the case, we think the public interests demand a rigid investigation into the matter, not for the object of securing redress for the loss of the shareholders' money, but with the view of preventing a repetition of such things on the part of those who as directors of companies are entrusted with the money and interests of investors.

With the general career of this particular company the public is tolerably familiar. For more than two years the Golden Cache mine has been the subject of much attention. Fortunes were reported to have been made out of it by those who were lucky enough to get in on the "ground floor." Its shares for a long period were quoted at a high premium, yet it was prophesied by the "knowing ones" that the current prices would be doubled when the mine was in full operation. Notwithstanding the singular fact that though it was positively stated there was ore in sight worth thousands of dollars a ton, not a ton was extracted and sold. So definite were the assertions of the management and its friends as to the richness of the mine, that any shares for sale were eagerly purchased, and their value was sustained. Yet the information afforded at the meeting last week shows, beyond the possibility of a doubt, that at the time these assurances as to the intrinsic value of the property were made, the directors had in their possession reliable information to the effect that the quantity of millable ore available or in sight was insignificant and its value so low as not to make it possible to mine and mill it at a profit. We find that as far back as July, 1897, the board of directors had before them a report from the manager of the mine, dated June 26, 1897, in which the probability of the mine proving to be worthless was distinctly stated. From the report it appears that on a previous occasion, as far back as December, 1896, he had reported unfavorably on the appearance of the mine, and in June, 1897, he said that the "state of the mine and its financial prospects are even worse" than they were on his examination six months previously. From the discussion which took place at the meeting last week, it would appear that this report of the manager was not made known, even to all of the directors, but this, even were it the case, is of little importance at the present time. What is of importance is that the report was not communicated to the shareholders in the company nor to the public. On the contrary for many months subsequent to that report coming into its possession, the board of directors, both directly and indirectly, led both the shareholders and the public to believe that the mine was a valuable property and certain to yield large profits to its owners. On the strength of such statements further large sums of money were invested in the shares of the company, and hundreds of thousands of dollars were paid by innocent and unsuspecting people to acquire an interest in what the manager of the mine had told the directors was a property that it would not pay to work.

The effect of these disclosures cannot but be most prejudicial to the mining interests of the province and deter people from investing in the mines of British Columbia. The mismanagement—not to use a harsher term—of this mine will create suspicion and distrust and cause outsiders to have a poor opinion of the honesty and capacity of those who direct and control mining properties in this province. Those who have invested their capital on the strength of the statements of the directors of this company, and who now find they have only worthless shares to show for their money, will ask if there is no redress for them and no way to punish those who deliberately betrayed the confidence reposed in their integrity and capacity. For these reasons, for the sake of the good name of the province, and in the interests of our great mining industry, we consider that a thorough and impartial investigation should be made into all the circumstances connected with the career and management of the Golden Cache Mines, Limited. The directors of a company are trustees for the shareholders, and also occupy indirectly a position of trust to the public at large. If they abuse that position, they should be punished and the fact be made clear that such conduct will not be tolerated.

Had the directors of the Golden Cache Company, on the receipt of the reports from their manager in 1896 and 1897, taken steps to either confirm or disprove the correctness of his statements or the accuracy of his opinions, they would have escaped much of the responsibility which now rests upon them. But they did not do so. On the contrary, if the statements made at last week's meeting are correct, they deliberately suppressed those reports; prevented the contents of them from being known to shareholders and deliberately solicited additional capital on the representation that the prospects of the mine were favorable. For such conduct the directors are morally guilty of fraud and deception. We are inclined to think that they are also legally, and are liable to those who have lost their money through their action in this matter.

An investigation to be of any use must be thorough and also go into indirect and collateral matters. Besides the Golden Cache Mines, Limited, another company—we think it was called the Dominion Development Company—was largely interested at one time in the shares of the Golden Cache Company We should also like to know something of the details connected with the reported large purchase of shares made in 1896 by Messrs. Gooderham and Blackstock, after an examination of the mine by a mining engineer sent by them for that purpose. Did the directors of the Golden Cache Company know what was the report of that engineer? These matters are pertinent as the report of that large purchase by those parties had a considerable influence on other buyers of the shares.

We shall await with interest the developments which may come from the adjourned meeting of the shareholders. Unless further information puts an entirely different face on the matter which we think is quite unlikely, we consider that steps should be taken to have an investigation on grounds of public policy, and we would call the attention of the government to the matter in the public interest.

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Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside. *

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside. *

Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.*

Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.*

Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental. *

Hotel Victoria, Victoria, strictly first-class. Rates $2 upwards. *

Merchants' lunch at Bank Exchange from 11:30 to 2:30, 25 cents. *

"Danderine."—Bald heads must go. Sold by C. Kosche, 42 Government street, Victoria, B. C. *

Call at Lawrence's and get a delicious cup of coffee, chocolate or tea. Oysters in every style. *

Don't fail to have a Nursery Guard. It will keep the children from the fire. Weiler Bros. have received a new supply. *

Don't forget Weiler Bros.' sale of Rugs, Furniture, etc., for one week only. *

Removal.—Dr. A. E. Verrinder, to the corner rooms, Five Sisters block, entrance No. 13, over C.P.P. office. *

Prof. Charles Gartner, B. A.—Vocal and instrumental music. Latest European methods. Studio, 85 Five Sisters block. *

Xmas is fast approaching, and much may be needed in the way of Carpets, Curtains, Furniture, etc. Weiler Bros. have the stock. *

Badminton Hotel, Vancouver (late Manor House). Business as usual during alterations; no inconvenience to guests. W. H. Mawdsley, manager.*

McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges at Clarke & Pearson's. *

Engaging in Business.—Mrs. J. F. Jagers, widow of the late Captain Jagers, opens at 96 Douglas street to-day with a stock of stationery, toys, notions, cigars, etc., of the very best quality, and at reasonable prices. The public are cordially invited to call and inspect goods. *

Look at our Bargain Windows this week. The Sterling, 88 Yates St. *

It is about time you were thinking about your cards for abroad. We have a splendid line this year. The Victoria Book & Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's). *

Was Not Wilful.—The charge against Dr. Dumain of wilfully damaging a bicycle, the property of "Denver" Ed. Smith, was not sustained in the police court yesterday, it being shown that the damage was accidental and not wilful. The doctor said he was kicking at a dog but missing it, hit the bicycle. He, however, promised to make the damage good.

Railway social—passengers assist each other in finding the train; at Y. W. C. A. *

B. C. ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S PREFERENCE SHARES.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found an advertisement announcing the issue of £120,000 of preference shares in the B. C. Electric Railway Company. The prospectus which can be obtained at the company's office here shows the business to be in a very flourishing condition, and the investment will probably prove a strong attraction to local capitalists. Applications for shares will be received up to November 23. The total issue is already guaranteed. *

SPORTSMEN.

We have the finest line of hunting knives of best Sheffield make. Try our "Climax" razor; each one guaranteed, and will be changed if not satisfactory, at Fox's, 78 Government street. *

Railway social Wednesday evening at Y. W. C. A. rooms. Admission 10 cents. *

To be free from sick headache, biliousness, constipation, etc., use Carter's Little Liver Pills. Strictly vegetable. They gently stimulate the liver and free the stomach from bile.

Active Building.—Esquimalt has witnessed a great deal of building operations lately. On two streets alone—Constance and Nelson—fifteen new houses have gone up during the past year.

Again Put Off.—As Mrs. Nunn, charged with perjury, was not able to attend in court yesterday, the hearing of the charge against her was further postponed until Monday next.

Clearing House Returns.—The Victoria clearing house returns for the week ending yesterday were $645,052. The average returns for the first four weeks of the establishment of the clearing house is $680,880, which, compared with other cities in the Dominion, is most favorable to this city.

In Bad Condition.—In place on Fourth street, or outer Quadra street, the roadway is in a very bad shape at present. The heavy rains of late have caused washouts in several places, the worst being at the corner of Tolmie avenue and on the ascent of the hill. A few wagon loads of rock in these places are now badly needed.

The Stolen Boat.—Lionel Bucknel, Thomas Wilson and James Cummings, the three men charged with stealing Mr. Young's boat, came up for election yesterday before Mr. Justice Walkem, and chose a speedy trial. Bucknell pleaded guilty to being in possession, but his plea was not accepted. The other two men pleaded not guilty. The trial was fixed for to-day at 11 o'clock.

Secured Offices.—An office has been secured at No. 16 Trounce avenue for the White Pass & Yukon railway, and it will be opened on December 1 by Mr. J. H. Greer, commercial agent for the company. The company has had printed 25,000 maps of the Atlin district for free distribution. Messrs. Hawkins, Gray and Forbes, the officials of the company, left for Seattle last evening.

Funeral of Wm. Muir.—The remains of the late William Muir, who died last week at Steilacoom, Wash., were brought to Victoria on Monday and interred yesterday at Ross Bay cemetery. The funeral took place from the residence of the brother of the deceased, 120 Simcoe street, a large number of sympathizing friends attending. The services were conducted by Rev. W. Leslie Clay, and the Arion Club rendered very impressively the hymn, "Narer My God to Thee." The pall bearers were: Messrs. D. McConnan, J. K. Macrae, A. J. Dallain, J. Martin, J. Earsman and J. G. Brown.

To Visit Home.—Messrs. C. F. Venosta and Charles Bienemann, who recently sold their claims on Evans creek, Omineca, to the St. Anthony Exploration company, of Santa Barbara, Cal., left this morning for their homes in Brighton, England, where they will spend three months. Mr. W. Aiken, the other member of the party, left for his home in the United States. The three will return to Omineca in the spring to work the claims which they retained, and will take in a large party. They have already ordered their outfits from the Hudson's Bay company.

What Does He Mean?—There was a motion up in chambers yesterday in Warren vs. Boscowitz, before Mr. Justice Irving. Mr. Bodwell, who was one of the counsel, was speaking on behalf of the defendant, when Hon. Joseph Martin came in. The Attorney-General was for Warren, but through some misunderstanding did not get on the spot in time. He wanted an adjournment, but Mr. Bodwell objected, and the court upheld Mr. Bodwell's position. The Attorney-General seemed somewhat annoyed, and remarked: "Well I'll get even with my learned friend some way."

Cuba and the Cubans.—The lecture on "Cuba and the Cubans" in the South Park school on Friday evening next will be presided over by His Worship the mayor. The lecturer, Charles N. Thomas, Ph. D., a graduate of Berlin university, will be sure to give a brilliant, scholarly and finished address, as he is a public speaker of culture and is thoroughly at home with his subject. Recently he held an audience of over 800 for two hours at the Y. M. C. A. hall of Richmond, Va. An intelligent treat is assured for the Friday evening address here.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet. *

OKELL & MORRIS'

PRESERVES and MARMALADES

Are the Purest and Best

EARSMAN, HARDIE & CO.
100 Wharf Street
Sole agents in B.C. for
ARMOUR & CO.
Chicago, Ill., and South Omaha, Neb.
Stock carried in Victoria and Vancouver

....A SNAP IN....

NECKWEAR

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SAMPLE NECKTIES USUALLY SOLD FROM 50 CENTS TO $1.00 ALL TO BE CLEARED AT 25c. EACH, OR 5 FOR $1.00

SAM REID, ... 122 Govt. Street.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Should be entrusted to none but thoroughly reliable firms to be filled. We guarantee both our drugs and our work—strictly first-class. The reliable chemists and druggists

Hall & Co.

Clarence Block, Corner Yates and Douglas St.

HOUSEHOLDERS NOTICE

But One Week Remains for Registration of Your Vote for Mayor and Aldermen.

The List of Householder Voters Does Not Carry Over From Year to Year.

Just one week more remains to the householders of Victoria in which to register if they desire to have a voice in the selection of the Mayor and aldermanic board for 1899—and yet but 177 had up to yesterday availed themselves of the opportunity of exercising the franchise.

This can mean but one of two things—either that the residents of Victoria who do not own their own houses are not sufficiently interested in the welfare of the city to care whether or not it is properly governed, or else that the municipal householders do not value the franchise at the small amount of time and trouble incident to registration.

Why should we go through the form every year? they ask; doesn't the registration do? Couldn't the city authorities keep the householders' names on the books, the same as they do real estate votres?

They forget that the householder is not fixed in his place of residence, while the property owners' claim to vote is tested annually by the revision of the assessment roll. There is indeed no method by which the householder can be checked and annual re-registration therefore becomes essential.

Nor is it an alarming or an expensive ceremony. The householder has merely to fill in a form, such as is printed below, sign it and declare is before a notary public, magistrate or justice of the peace, delivering it then to the city assessor, Mr. Northcott, at his office in the city hall—or Mr. Northcott will fill the form in for him for that matter, witness it and register it, without one cent of cost:

DECLARATION OF QUALIFICATION.

To vote as a householder at the election of Mayor and Aldermen for 1899.

Dominion of Canada,

Province of British Columbia,
Municipality of the City of Victoria.

To Wit:

(Name in full) I ..... do solemnly declare that I am a British Subject and of the full age of twenty-one years, that I have been a householder within the municipal limits of the municipality of the City of Victoria for the twelve months immediately preceding the first day of November, 1898, and the dwelling or dwellings occupied by me during that time is or are situate ..... in the ..... ward in the said municipality, and that the rent or rents, or rent values thereof, is not less than Sixty dollars per annum each; and that I have paid all municipal rates, taxes, and license fees, exclusive of water rate and water rent, or rates or taxes upon land or improvements payable by me, namely, Provincial Revenue Tax $3.00, Road Tax $2.00, and License Fee $...., and I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the "Canada Evidence Act, 1893."

Declared before me at Victoria, British Columbia, this.....day of..... 1898.

(Signature)

For the convenience of intended voters among the householders, forms as above may be obtained, free of charge, at the Colonist office, and full particulars supplied.

The definition of South Ward now is all south of Fort street; of Central Ward all between Fort and Pandora streets; and of North Ward, all other sections of the city.

The one important point for the householder to remember is this: If you haven't registered this year, you will not be entitled to vote. Householder registrations do not carry over.

NEW POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Mr. H. G. Hall Now Holds the Position—A New Judge.

The Colonist's prognostications about the new police magistrate came true yesterday, for Mr. Hezekiah George Hall was appointed police magistrate to succeed Mr. Macrae. As already stated, the salary has been cut down to $100 a month, and Mr. Hall will be allowed to keep his private practice. Mr. Hall will also act as stipendiary magistrate. Mr. Hall is a barrister, having been admitted to practice here in 1889. He will, of course, hold the positions ex officio as license commissioner and police commissioner.

Another appointment made yesterday was that of a new judge, Mr. Peter S. Lampman, the secretary of the Law Society and librarian and official reporter to the society. Mr. Lampman yesterday was appointed judge of the small debts court at a salary of $400 a year, and will carry on this in addition to his other duties. This position was made by reason of a change by which the judgeship of the small debts court is separated from that of the police magistrate. Mr. Lampman is a barrister having been called to the bar here in 1895, though he had been previously admitted to the Toronto Bar in 1892.

The words of praise bestowed upon Hood's Sarsaparilla by those who have taken it prove the merit of the medicine.

Natural History Society.—At the last regular meeting there was a fair attendance. Heretofore the members have met in the reading room of the legislative library, but it has been decided to accept the offer of the minister of mines for the use of a room in the old legislative buildings, now used in connection with the bureau of mines. The new quarters will be more convenient, and will, it is understood, be the permanent home of the society; all the more acceptable because they are where the old building was located and where the members formally met. During the evening Mr. B. F. Best, analyst, submitted for inspection a large specimen of soda, which exists in pure state in a lake in Lillooet district. There is an extensive deposit of it, and it is now being sold and used for washing purposes. At the next meeting of the society it is probable arrangements will be made for a winter programme, it being the intention to make the proceedings both interesting and instructive.

You hardly realize that it is medicine when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

Feather Boas.....

Take the place of furs in winter. Worn the year round, excepting when there's no "R" in the month, and sometimes then, too. A good stock of Ostrich, Coque, Marabout and Hackle Boas at

THE WHITE HOUSE

....IN SEASON....

COVERT OVERCOATS

with strap seam, in every way equal to tailor made.

BEAVER OVERCOATS From $7.50 up.

FRIEZE ULSTERS From $6.50 up

And many other styles and qualities awaiting your inspection

BOYS' REEFERS

In Reliable Qualities $1.75 to $4 00

W. and J. WILSON,

83 GOVERNMENT ST.

NEWSBOYS ON STRIKE.

Youthful Vendors of the Evening Paper Want More Pay.

There is a strike on in town, for the newsboys who usually rush about the streets at night shrieking in shrill tones, "Evening Times," have come to the conclusion that they are not making as much money as they would like to. One of these youngsters said last night that the grievance he and his companions complain about is that they only get three papers for 10 cents at the Times office, and think they should get four papers for 10 cents—the same as at the Colonist office. The youthful spokesman explained:

"We sent in a letter to Mr. Templeman on Monday, but he told us to go to Mr. Wyld. (Mr. Wyld is the route agent). We could not get what we wanted from Mr. Wyld, and so we just struck."

"Have you submitted any proposition to have the question settled by arbitration?"

"Naw, not much, but you bet they'll get sick of it," was the reply, as the youngster dug his hands into his pockets and struck a John Burns air.

"There's four big boys doin' all the sellin' now at a dollar'n a half a night, and the rest of us thirty are out on the strike, and we're goin' to stay there till we get what we want."

The following important communication setting forth the boys' side of the trouble was received last night:

NEWS BOYS STRIKE.

There was a boy telling the news but we have some particular news, the Rest of it is.

There are some big boys by the name of:
Billie Glover
Archy Emery
Tom Earl
they are trying to cut us out of selling the evening Times the manager is Mr. Templeman and Man that sells the boys papers his name is Mr. Wields he came out and gave the boys three lecture if they wanted to sells papers three for a dime. but they they said no no. There are some poor mother and widows that have there boys selling paper called the Times and now they have to depend on the Colonist and all the boys want the Colonist to print a evening paper.

Yours truly,
THE BOYS.

ADJOURNED FULL COURT.

Cases Set Down to Be Heard on November 28.

The date of the next Full court sitting, which by a misunderstanding was announced as on December 5, will be on Monday, November 28, the cases being as follows:

1. Daniel vs. Gold Hill Mining Co.
2. Peters vs. Sampson.
3. Re Nelson By-Law, (subject to judgment not given).
4. Dunlop vs. Haney.
5. Connell vs. Madden.
6. Re Lot 423, Victoria city.

The first two cases are peremptory for Monday, 28th, and the others for Tuesday, 29th.

SEEPAGE FROM THE SEWER.

Claimed That It Is This That Has Ruined Moss Street Wells.

At Monday evening's meeting of the council a petition was received from residents of Moss street, asking that the city water main be extended along that street. One of the arguments used to induce the council to have the work carried out was that the water in the wells in the vicinity has been tainted by seepage from the sewer outlet which runs along that street. The petitioners live on the lower level, where the sewer is nearest the surface. In their petition they say:

"Previous to the building of the sewer outlet it was possible to get good water by digging wells. Now, owing to the seepage from the sewer, the well water is positively rotten and unfit for cattle, let alone human beings."

Mr. D. F. McDonald, one of the petitioners, when seen yesterday said there was no doubt that the well water was bad; in fact, he never used it, hauling his water from the Richardson street spring. Previous to the construction of the sewer there were good water in the neighborhood, but those that were not drained by the sewer are now tainted.

Mr. E. A. Wilmot, the city engineer, could not see how seepage from the sewer could reach the wells. In the first place, the sewer is a solid cement one, the thickness of the concrete as high up as sewage would reach, being one foot. It would not be advisable to have a well right under a sewer, but the seepage from the side, if any, would be infinitesimal. In some places on Moss street the sewer was thirty feet below the surface, and the minimum depth was eleven feet, so that it would have to be a pretty deep well that would be affected by seepage.

The water commissioner will report on the advisability of granting the request for a main.

You hardly realize that it is medicine when taking Carter's Little Liver Pills; they are very small; no bad effects; all troubles from torpid liver are relieved by their use.

Imported Underwear

Don't pay too much for your underwear. Buy it good, of course, but see that you are not paying more for it than you can buy it here for. No better underwear is made than this we sell for

$3.50 Suit in sizes 36 & 38
$4 00 " " " 40 " 42
$4.50 " " " 44

And back of this is our guarantee of money back should goods prove unsatisfactory.

CAMERON

The Acknowledged Cheapest Cash Clothier in Victoria, 55 Johnson St.

NOLTE
GLASSES ADJUSTED. 37 EYES TESTED FREE.
FORT ST.

GRAPHOPHONES

$12.50 to $35

See the new Polished "Eagle" and Extra finish "Columbia," the finest machines made. Come and hear our original Master Records — much louder and clearer than any heretofore made.

F. W. Nolte, 37 FORT Street

The Largest and Best Selected Stock of.....

Musical Instruments

is to be found at

M. W. WAITT & CO'S.

Best Goods
Best Bargains
Best Prices

Christmas is coming. Make your selections early.

Address No. 60 Government Street

W. F. BEST

ANALYTICAL CHEMIST

(Heidelberg and Leipzig.)

Late official analyst for the province of New Brunswick. Assays and analyses of ores, minerals, fertilizers, waters, drrgs, liquors, foods, etc. Office, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B. C.

Victoria Harbor Mission

Under Patronage of Bishop of Columbia

The Mission works amongst the sailors supplies the ships with a free grant of books and papers. The Seamen's Institute on Store street is free to sailors.

Subscriptions and all kinds of books and papers are earnestly asked for and may be sent to the Institute.

Address REV. W. E. H. ELLISON.
Harbor Chaplain.

November Inducement

SOMETHING SPECIAL IN DRESS GOODS

A quick use of ready money enabled us to buy an assortment of

HIGH GRADE DRESS GOODS . . .

At less than manufacturer's prices. As a result we are offering, for a few days, some of the most Elegant Dress Wear, comprising fabrics in Wool and Wool and Silk. See display in window. Remember this is a special offering, and the price is

$1.25 Per Yard

Call early while the selection is complete, although any of them are worthy of attention.

J. Hutcheson & Co., THE WESTSIDE November 23, 1898

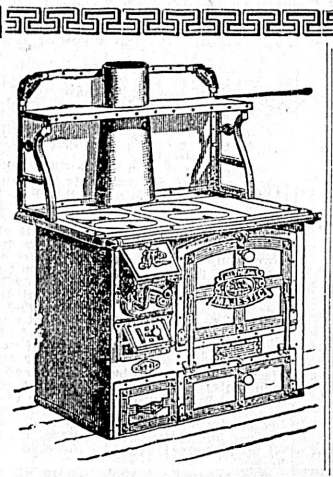
15 CASES

NEW GOODS FOR XMAS

AMONG WHICH are the latest styles in Photo Frames and Table Mirrors, in English Hall Marked Sterling Silver, with silk-velvet and leather backs. These are the most elegant goods of the kind that can be procured, and are very suitable for Xmas presents.

We have the frames in all sizes, from the tiny stamp to the large imperial. Prices very low.

G. E. REDFERN, Established 1862 43 GOV. ST.



The Majestic Range

Do you know anybody who has one? If so, see it; hear its praises. Then come to Cheapside and buy one for yourself. It will bring peace to the home, comfort to the family, heal a bad case of home trouble, it will save you money. Where shall we come in? Why, we shall sell a dozen in your neighborhood.

Sole agents—

Geo. Powell & Co.

CHEAPSIDE,

127 Govt. St., Victoria, B.C.

A SALE FOR ONE WEEK

....AT....

Weiler Bros.

....OF....

Hearth Rugs, Japanese Rugs, Japanese Mats, Japanese Curtains, Chenile Curtains, (single curtains) and a few pairs of ditto, etc.

NOTE—The above goods have been reduced in price because they are somewhat soiled, but you will find bargains amongst them.

WEILER BROS., 51 to 55 Fort Street.

Those Fine English Tobbacos

Put up by W. D. & H. O. WILLS of Bristol, England.

CAPSTAN.
TRAVELLER.
BIRD'S EYE.
WESTWARD HO!
THREE CASTLES.
GOLD FLAKE, Etc.

And famous the world over for their superb flavor and exquisite aroma, can be obtained for you by your dealer.

If he will not get them, write to us for price-list o fthe well-known brands.

Supplied in 3 Grades of Strength.

E. A. MORRIS, SOLE AGENT Victoria, B.C.

"FOUR CROWN"

Scotch Whisky

AGENTS

TURNER, BEETON & CO.

A TEN-YEAR SUBSIDY.

Japanese Government at Last Gives Support to the Nippon Yusen Line.

Big Fleet of Warships in Esquimalt — Repairs to the Harvester.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha steamship line between Victoria, Seattle and the Orient has been granted a subsidy by the Japanese government for a period of ten years. The Japan Weely Times, published at Tokyo, says: "For a long time the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has been planning to establish regular steamship service to Europe and America (at present the passage runs being irregular on these routes), in order to secure the fixed state subsidies. To this long cherished desire of the company the government has at last agreed, and it is now understood that a provision has already been made in the budget of next year to grant the company a fixed state subsidy for a period of ten years. We may therefore mention that the present existing subsidy, granted to each vessel under the form of navigation encouragement regulations, will be changed to the ten years' subsidy."

THE GARONNE SAILS.

The steamer Garonne left Tacoma for the Hawaiian Islands yesterday. She carred a large number of excursionists, but a very limited number from British Columbia. She carried 3,000 tons of cargo, made up of ten carloads of hay, 2,600 sacks of oats and feed stuffs, 700 sacks of flour, 71 cases of dry goods, 22 crates of furniture, 580 sacks of coal, 523 packages of fertilizer, 125 cases canned salmon, besides a quantity of hardware, iron, saddlery, wagons, sewing machines, potatoes, apples and smoked meats.

HER ORDERS CHANGED.

It is said that the bark Fiery Cross, which started from Cardiff with coal for the Esquimalt naval station, has been ordered to proceed to Yokohama. She called at Montevideo and afterwards at Pasagua, receiving the order at the latter point.

BUSY ESQUIMALT.

Her Majesty's fleet is now well represented in Esquimalt. There are seven vessels at the station, the flagship, the Leander, Icarus, Pheasant, the two torpedo destroyers Sparrowhawk and Virago and the survey ship Egeria. The last mentioned has only just came out of the dry dock, and is now about ready to resume her work at making thorough surveys of the coast waters. The Icarus too, has been in the hands of the mechanics for some considerable time. She went out a few days ago on a trial trip, and on her return went to the navy wharf again, where she has been completing her overhaul. The Pheasant will be the next to sail. She will sail today on a ten days' trip. There is a large force of mechanics still working on the ship Harvester. She lies at the foot of the Esquimalt marine railway, and it is expected will be soon hauled on the ways. Caulkers have worked on her about down to the water line, and the vessel will soon have to be out of the water for their contract to be proceeded with.

The steamer Manauense will be leaving Esquimalt in a few days to inaugurate the new service between British Columbia ports and San Francisco. Should the venture be successful it is said that two other vessels will be operated with the Manauense. Victoria will be a port of call on both inward and outward voyages.

The British ship Celtic Bard is expected to arrive here from Hongkong shortly, seeking.

MARINE NOTES.

The steamer City of Seattle was late in arriving from the Sound yesterday, having been detained taking three carloads of iron from Tacoma to Marrowstone Point, where Uncle Sam is building fortifications.

ENTERED.

Str. Islander from Vancouver.
Str. City of Seattle from Port Townsend.
Str. Princess Louise from New Westminster.
Str. Garland from Port Angeles.

CLEARED.

Str. Islander for Vancouver.
Str. City of Seattle for Port Townsend.
Str. Princess Louise for New Westminster.
Str. Garland for Port Angeles.

Smokers will appreciate a new article destined for their use, consisting of a match box, with a cigar-cutter on one side formed of a recess with a knife sliding over it, the opposite side carrying a steel needle for use in cleaning a pipe.

An Ohio woman has patented a matchbox for rocket use, which is opened at the bottom to load, the matches being pushed out one at a time by a button at the side of the safe, the head coming last and passing over a roughened surface to ignite it.

A PECULIAR REMEDY.

Something About the New Discovery for Curing Dyspepsia.

The Rev. F. I. Bell, a highly esteemed minister residing in Weedsport, Cayuga county, New York, in a recent letter writes as follows: "There has never been anything that I have taken that has relieved the dyspepsia from which I have suffered for ten years, except the new remedy called Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Since taking them I have had no distress at all after eating, and again after long years can sleep well. Rev. F. I. Bell, Weedsport, N. Y., formerly Idalia, Colo."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is a remarkable remedy, not only because it is a certain cure for all forms of indigestion, but because it seems to act as thoroughly in old chronic cases of dyspepsia, as well as in mild attacks of indigestion or biliousness. A person has dyspepsia simply because the stomach is overworked; all it wants is a harmless vegetable remedy to digest the food and thus give it the much-needed rest.

This is the secret of the success of this peculiar remedy. No matter how weak or how disordered the digestion may be, Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets will digest the food, whether the stomach works or not. New life and energy are given not only to the stomach, but to every organ and nerve in the body. A trial of this splendid medicine will convince the most skeptical that dyspepsia and all stomach troubles can be cured. The tablets are prepared by the F. A. Stuart Co., of Marshall, Mich., but so popular has the remedy become that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can now be obtained at any drug store at 50 cents per package. Send for book on stomach diseases, free. *

THE RUSSIAN SOLDIERY.

Treated Like Dogs, They Are Worthless As Men and Inefficient In Service.

From the New York Press.

An old friend who has travelled much in Russia says the Czar's peace proposals are unlikely to be heard of on the frontiers for several months to come, consequently the Russian army will not be seriously affected. Of the Russian army he says: "It is better whipped than fed. The rations to each soldier are two pounds of suchary, a small quantity of salt and a pint of barley soup, made without meat. On national holidays, such as the birthdays of the emperor and empress, they have what they call 'high living,' which consists of potatoes, corned beef and pork. They are required to accompany their officers to the cathedral, but before leaving the guard house pass in line in front of a great tub of 'wodka,' each with cup in hand. This he fills to the brim, crying out as he swallows it, 'Long live our emperor and his family.'"

The term of service for a Russian soldier varies with the department of the empire in which he happens to be drafted. The average is twenty years, and in that period he is drilled at least two-thirds of the time. Notwithstanding this almost constant practice he is a poor marksman, not approaching a 10-year-old American boy. He simply raises the gun to his shoulder and discharges it. Says the traveller: "The health of these men is ruined by strong and deleterious drinks, and this, joined to the punishment they receive, unfits them at an early age for the performance of their duties. When any member of the army becomes unfit for active service, whether it be by age, accident or war, he is cast off by the government, and for the rest of his life is obliged to beg for a livelihood. He must conceal the fact of his being a disabled soldier or he will receive neither alms nor sympathy. During the first five years after dismissal he is required to report at headquarters occasionally, in order to ascertain if his services are again required."

"This is a horrible state of affairs. It makes our volunteers seem happy by comparison. "Soldiers are constantly whipped to death," the traveller goes on, "yet such a thing as an investigation never was heard of. What is one man more or less to Russian ignorance, poverty and despotism? There are 130,000,000 people in this empire. The only privileges a soldier earns by his long term of servitude are permission to travel without paying for a passport and exemption from taxes. Those that survive the expiration of their first period are so worn down by privation and abuse that they collapse as soon as the unnatural energy of fear and compulsion is no longer the stimulus of life."

Every year Russia has about 875,000 young men arriving at the age of 21, therefore ready for impressment. Of these about 275,000 are taken into the regular army, while the rest go into the reserves. "From every town and village 7 per cent. of the male population must be given up," the traveller continues, "and at least 20 per cent. is taken, as only the healthiest are retained. A wooden lock is placed on the leg of each recruit to prevent escape from the guard house. The relatives crowd around with dismal cries and lamentations. On the following day the victims are chained to gether in fives and tens, and then packed by fifties in huge wagons to be carried to the barracks. They are received one by one, examined by a doctor, and, if sound, are passed into the hands of the military barber, who shaves the top part of each one's head perfectly smooth and crops his back hair very close, almost to the skin.

"Those who happen to be rejected by the doctor are also delivered into the hands of the barber," continues the traveller, "who treats them in the reverse order of the others—the back part of the head being shaven and the hair on their heads closely cropped. These poor wretches are not allowed time to dress, but are thrust out in a state of nudity, and their clothes thrown after them. They are kicked and cuffed by soldiers disgusted by their physical disability. But they smile as they run, glad to be released from certain hell. Should any one be seen with the back of his head shaven he is safe from molestation, but if any unfortunate creature with the upper part of his head smooth is discovered abroad he is immediately captured as a deserting recruit. Any person harboring such a one is liable to a loss of property, the male members of his family will be taken as soldiers, and the residue, old men and women, are doomed to perpetual exile in the wilds of Siberia.

"On account of their scanty allowance Russian soldiers will steal anything they can lay hands on. Their large uniform coat offers peculiar facilities for this business, it being very long and wide, with sleeves open at the wrist. They can easily slip in any article the size of a fork, a spoon, knife, tumbler or even pitcher, without fear of detection. Such articles are readily disposed off to the barkeeper of any public house, who will never fail to receive them in pay for 'wodka,' a kind of whiskey. When they enter a drinking place the foremost man will call for a 'groch wodka,' and while the bartender is pouring it out will dexterously swipe everything in sight into his sleeve. He then passes the stolen articles to the man behind, who passes them to the next, and so on, till the last man is reached. If the bartender accuses the leader the latter immediately desires to be searched, and the search proving futile the articles are given up as lost. Officers wink at these stealings and divide spoils when the goods are of value. The Russian soldiers would sell their lives for 'wodka.' It is their only friend, their consolation, their surcease of sorrow. Their lives are a hell; anything to quench the fires of despaid. Nicholas calls his army his 'defence;' he is likely to find it his nemesis. Its officers? I believe they are the best paid and most autocratic in the world."

AMERICAN AND RUSSIAN INTERESTS IN CHINA.

From the Portland Oregonian.

From whatever quarter has come the influence resulting in the intrigues which deprived the Chinese emperor of even the semblance of sovereignty which he possessed it is apparent that they inure to the advantage of Russia. Putting together the facts of the coup d'etat at Pekin and the benefit thereof to Russia, the world naturally concludes that the moving influence in recent Chinese policy emanates from St. Petersburg. The situation in China, as thus apparently developed by Russian influence if not intrigue, becomes of practical interest to the great commercial nations of the world, because they are looking to the vast Chinese empire as a fair and fruitful field for commercial exploitation. They are asking how far Russia's advantage may mean their loss. True, the Russian ambassador at Washington recently disclaimed, for his government, any intention to bring about a partition of China, or to establish a "sphere of influence" there within which Russian merchants and merchandise would enjoy advantages not accorded to those of other nations. But developing facts are more convincing than Count Cassini's fair words. When it was declared that Tallen Wan, after its lease to Russia, was to be an open port to the trade of the world, it was remembered that the same assurance was made about Batun when it was wrested from Turkey, and that Batun is to-day an integral part of Russia, where trade is as much subject to Russian customs taxation as it is in Odessa. Not long ago, our consul at Canton, Dr. Bedloe, pointed out that the importance to American exporters of Russian efforts to obtain territorial mastership in China might be gauged by the result of Russia's action in other parts of Asia. "Russia's success in Central Asia in pushing her products ahead of her rivals will undoubtedly be repeated," he says, "in China, with a result serious to us, where our trade interests clash with hers in cotton goods, kerosene and flour." By the convention of 1895, China waived one-third of the import duties on all Russian goods entering through Manchuria, and also reduced export duties by one-third in favor of Russia. Commercial reports dealing with the foreign trade of Russia show how effectively the Russians can kill trade in products of which they desire to secure a monopoly in Oriental markets. No foreign product which can be produced in Russia has been able to hold its own in the Eastern markets accessible to Russia or within her "sphere of influence."

It should also be remembered, in considering the present and future conditions of trade with China, that the markets of Northern China are by far the most important for American trade. During 1897, the total import into Shanghai of the two chief articles of American cotton manufacture sold in China were: Drills, 1,476,746 pieces; sheetings, 2,447,809 pieces. Of these, 997,523 pieces of drills, or 80 per cent., went to the three northern ports of Tientsin, Cheefoo and Newchang; and 2,163,752 pieces of sheeting, or 97 per cent., reached the same destination. Now, if we remember that it is only a little over a year ago that Russia repudiated the idea of having any sinister designs on Manchuria as energetically as she has since disavowed the intention to gain commercial and political control between the Manchuria frontier and the Yellow river, our doubt of the sincerity of Russia's protests will be readily pardoned by disinterested judges. Manchurit is as good as annexed to the Russian empire, and indications are not wanting that, except for the pause given to the Bear's encroachments by the British Lion's roar, the control of all North China would soon have passed into the Czar's hands. England is, of course, the country most interested in these accomplished or prospective movements and manipulations of Russia, and that Great Britain will not tamely submit to the extinction of her trade in a large portion of the Chinese empire for Russia's benefit is already apparent by her activity in preparing for a possible conflict.

The United States also has large commercial interests in the Chinese empire, and prospects, with an "open-door" policy, for vastly increased interests in the future. Hence, while as a government we feel friendly to Russia, especially as Russia has always been peculiarly friendly to us, we cannot regard with indifference or approbation the apparent policy and design of Russia with reference to trade in North China. The pockets of millions of Americans are interested in this matter, and pockets are not susceptible to refined sentiment. No doubt, if England should come to a war with Russia over China, we should remain nominally and officially neutral, but under the suddenly changed conditions which exist to-day our sympathy and moral support would assuredly be given to England. But while there is no possibility of engaging in war with Russia, either on our own account or as an active ally or England, our Chinese trade and treaty rights are of sufficient value and have a future of such importance that they should be vigorously defended and maintained. Not only our present and prospective trade, but the proximate placing of large amounts of American capital in Chinese furnishes a sufficient reason for the pursuit of a more decided policy at Pekin than our ministers have hitherto adopted. We should add a firm if friendly voice to England's, in resistance to Russian aggression in China, for, unless checked by Great Britain, aided by the moral influence at least of other interested nations, she will pursue her path in China with the same glacier-like force that has carried her from the Caspian to the Gulf of Pechili. And now is the time when opposition to this aggression, to be effective, must be made. England will understand this, and we must take a lively interest in England's fight for her own commerce in China, for indirectly it is a fight for our commerce thither, too. As Dr. Bedloe put the case:

"Russian merchants have for 50 years or more been planning to capture the rich markets of this vast Chinese empire, and unless their rivals in the field can be supported by all the force at the command of their governments in maintaining their right to equality of oportunity, it is tolerably plain that no trade will be done in China in the immediate future unless by the permission of Russia."

To bring the whole matter close home in few words, the Pacific Northwest has an especial interest in this vast contest now going on on so distant a stage. We already ship large quantities of flour to China, but only a very small fraction of what we shall send there a few years hence, under a favorable Chinese policy, when the millions of Chinese learn and can afford to eat more bread and less rice. Then, again, we are directly across the Pacific from this great field; it is from and to our ports that ships will go and come; and it is this region that will reap the richest harvest from seeds of commerce planted in Chinese soil.

PROVINCIAL POLITICS.

The Miner's recently published editorial discussing the probable outcome of the next session of the legislative assembly has been widely re-produced by the provincial press, and with many approving comments. It remains, however, for the Victoria Times to endeavor to make the article appear ridiculous. To enable it to do this the Times carefully refrained from producing the article as it appeared in these columns, and printed a garbled and distorted statement as to what the Miner did say.

Such conduct is both unfair and stupid.

We are lead to believe that the Times, as a Grit organ, dreads the possibility of a combination on the part of the Conservative members with a view to gaining the control of the legislature. As the house is largely Conservative this could be done without much difficulty.

When the Times says that the day for drawing party lines in British Columbia politics has not yet arrived, it displays great ignorance of the real Conservative sentiment. There is an overwhelming desire in the ranks of that party to see Dominion party lines drawn without further delay, and nowhere is this more noticeable than in the interior districts. The Miner is not publishing any secret when it announces that the Conservatives are rapidly perfecting a thorough system of organization with this end in view, and certain it is that a determined effort will be made to drive Joseph Martin from power when the house next convenes.

Probably the Times bases its calculations with regard to party lines upon the supposition that when they are put to the test Messrs. Semlin and Cotton will display more loyalty towards Mr. Martin than the Conservative party.—Rossland Miner.

BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET.

At the end of October eleven mines were shipping from the Rossland district.

The total output of that mining camp since the beginning of the year was 91,523 tons.

This is but one section of the Kootenays.

The great yield of the Slocan, the growing yield of Eastern Kootenay, and the development of Boundary Creek district, west of Rossland, will probably aggregate nearly as great a money value.

To bring into existence a big smelting industry and to make that mining region a great market for our farmers, manufacturers and merchants, a Canadian policy must be followed.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Sold only in 5 and 10 pound boxes

MM

Kaisow Congou Tea

will not keep you awake nights no matter how much of it you drink.

"M. M." and Star are on the 5 or 10 pound box that you buy.

SIMON LEISER & CO., AGENTS.

LAZY BLACKS OF CUBA.

They Are So Averse to Any Hard Labor As to Present a Serious Problem.

The main problems to be faced by the island of Cuba, in its effort to throw off the lethargy of centuries, are those which to a greater or lesser degree afflict all communities, viz., capital and labor.

With regard to the first there are a very large number of people only desiring an opportunity to invest in the island as soon as a settled form of government is decided upon, but who naturally under present conditions, knowing nothing regarding the future safeguards to property or the amount of taxes to be levied, or the stability of the future government when it is formed, hesitate to risk their money. In Santiago province alone it is estimated that there are fully twenty millions of dollars only waiting for an assured form of government to be at once invested in business enterprises.

A still greater problem to be solved is the labor question, for even the existing industries are crippled for want of hands, this particularly applying to mines. The pay is 75 cents a day upward, or about the same as paid in the phosphate mines of Florida, and the mines will board the laborers at 25 cents a day.

It may be taken as an established fact that the present generation of Cubans will never become miners. They are far too enervated and indolent, and the negro race here find the means of a lazy subsistence too easy at hand to have any incentive to labor. They may do a little light work in the shade; they may make a few cigars or they may even condescend to da a little housework if you do not expect too much in the way of cleaning, but what they prefer is to put on a few stars, a huge pair of boots, enormous spurs and a hat something wondrous to behold, mount an easy going Cuban pony and parade the principal streets. Give this to the Cuban, white and colored, and you have him as pleased as a child with a new toy, as proud as a peacock and about as sensible as an ostrich.

In Santiago there is another element adding to the labor troubles, namely, the Jamaica negro, who is one degree worse than his Cuban brother in the matter of industhere, all wanting jobs as waiters, stewards, valets, or something equally easy; but as to the real work of the island, the digging, mining, and labor that will bring the sweat to a man's brow, the Jamaica negro wants none of it. The problem was long since solved in his own country by the importation of the Indian coolies under contract to work five years. The mine owners and other large employers of labor are considering some plan whereby they can overcome the difficulty of obtaining men. The Spanish-American Iron Company has sent to Spain for 500 men.

The earth is about the most productive on the face of the globe, and a man with a family and two or three hundred dollars is probably better off here than any place in the world. With very little labor he gets not only the necessaries of life but even its luxuries, and in addition can always sell enough to supply himself and family with the things he cannot grow. His coffee, sugar, vegetables, fruit, chickens, hogs, goats and tobacco he can raise himself. To men whose ambitions it is to lead a quiet, easy ready-made existence, not anxious to shine in politics or in any of the leading professions, and who have very modest capital, the province of Santiago de Cuba offers one of the choicest fields in the world.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

The largest vessel on the great lakes is the new Bessemer steamer Samuel F. B. Morse, recently launched at West Bay City, Mich. Her displacement is 10,500 tons, and her capacity on 17 feet draught 6,375 tons. She recently carried 6,720 net tons. Her length is 467 feet, beam 50 feet, depth 29 feet. She was built for the ore carrying trade.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS. TRADE MARK

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

SARTORIAL

Latest tips on Style are appreciated by Victorians who believe it wisdom to dress well.

Latest fashion plates to hand accompanied by

A Select Line of

Up-to-date Woolens

We can suit you in every way and untiring in our efforts to please.

THOMAS BROS. & GRANT.,

92 Government Street

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

For the Health and Beauty of the Skin.

"Lanoline" Toilet Soap

Toilet "Lanoline" for Delicate and Sensitive Skins.

Darling Brand. From all Chemists.

Wholesale Depôt:—67, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCY

.....OF.....

Hiram Walker & Sons, Ltd

We beg to announce that in view of the rapid development of the province, we have taken our interests in British Columbia into our own hands and have opened an office at Victoria, B. C., in charge of Mr. B. Gordon, a former resident of Victoria, well known to a great many of those who have heretofore been indirectly our customers.

HIRAM WALKER & SONS, LIMITED,
Walkerville, Ont.

Seagram's Whisky and "Thistle Blend"

SOLE AGENTS

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ld.

Reindeer Brand Condensed Milk

For Infants, for Hotels and for Household Use, is the most economical and most satisfactory milk in the market.

See that you get the "Reindeer" Brand.

MUNICIPAL NOTICE.

TAX SALE

The attention of real property owners and others is directed to the list, now published in the Victoria Daily Times, of lands and improvements within the city of Victoria to be sold on Tuesday, the 29th day of November inst. at 12 o'clock noon, at the City Hall, Victoria, B. C., for arrears of taxes, interest and costs, unless in the meantime the same be paid.

CHAS. KENT,
Collector.

Victoria, B. C.,
City Hall.
City Treasurer and Collector's Office,
November 21st, 1898.

CHAS. HAYWARD

Funeral Director and Embalmer

92 Government St., Victoria

The Largest and best appointed Undertaking Establishment in the Province

Municipal Elections for 1898

The following persons are entitled to vote, namely:

FOR MAYOR.

Any person qualified to vote for aldermen is entitled to vote for Mayor.

FOR ALDERMEN.

The following persons are entitled to vote in any ward in which they may be registered as ratepayers, that is to say, any male or female being a British subject, and of the full age of twenty-one years, and

(a.) Who is the assessed owner of land or of improvements or the assessed occupier of lands situate within the municipality, or

(A1.) Who is the representative, duly authorized by the directors of an incorporated company which is the assessed owner of lands or of improvements of lands situate within the municipality, or

(b.) Who is a resident of and carries on business, and is the holder of a trades license in the municipality, the annual fee for which is not less than $5.00, and who has paid on or before the 1st day of November, 1898, the full license fee therefor, or

(c.) Who is a householder within the municipality. "A householder" is defined as a person who holds and occupies a messuage, dwelling, or tenement; or any part or portion of a messuage, dwelling or tenement, within the municipality, paying therefor a rental or rent value of not less than $60 per annum. Householders must have paid all municipal rates, taxes and license fees (exclusive of water rate or rent) on or before the 1st day of December, 1898, to entitle them to make the declaration as mentioned below, and in order to be included in the voters' list must, on or before the 1st day of December, 1898, enter their names with the assessor or clerk of the municipality as voters and make and personally deliver to the clerk or the assessor at the same time a statutory declaration as set out in sec. 6, sub-section (2) of the Municipal Elections Act. Forms of the said declaration may be obtained at the office of Mr. W. W. Northcott, assessor, City Hall.

No Chinese, Japanese or Indians are entitled to vote.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B. C., 8th November, 1898.

VICTORIA BUILDING SOCIETY.

The 69th drawing for an appropriation in connection with the above society will be held at Sir William Wallace Society Hall, Broad street, on Friday, the 25th November, 1898, at 8 p.m.

See that your shares are in good standing. By order,

n22 A. ST. G. FLINT, Sec'y.

The St. Andrew's and Caledonian Society's

ANNUAL BANQUET

Will be held at the

Hotel Driard

On St. Andrew's Day, 30th November, 1898

Tickets, $3.00. Can be had from any member of the society.

THOS. RUSSELL,
Secretary.

ST. ALICE WATER

FROM

Harrison Hot Springs

PER

THORPE & CO., LTD.

Sole Agents.

VICTORIA. - - VANCOUVER
NELSON.

Box 175 - - Tel. 435.

NOTICE.

I hereby give notice that I shall apply at the next sitting of the Board of License Commissioners, held in the city of Victoria, for a transfer of the license now held by me of the Germania Saloon, Johnson street, to William Thiemsen.

(Signed) E. G. WALKER.

AUCTION MORTGAGEE'S LAND SALE—Fourteen acres, part of lot 4, of subdivision 2 of section LXXXV. (85), Victoria district, British Columbia, plan No. 156. The above described property will be offered for sale by public auction, under the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage registered in Charge Book vol. 13, fol. 269, No. 16706b, at 12 o'clock noon, on Friday, the 2nd day of December, 1898, at the auction rooms of Mr. George Byrnes, No. 15 Yates street, Victoria, B. C.

Deeds at purchaser's expense. Conditions of sale and mortgage and prior title can be inspected at the office of the undersigned. E. M. Johnson, agent for the mortgagee. Office, No. 6 Broughton street, Victoria, B. C. November 17th, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria, B.C., for a transfer from Lionel Dickinson to Joseph A. Rogers of the retail liquor license of the premises known as the Elk Saloon, situated on the corner of Douglas and Pandora streets, in the said city of Victoria, B.C.

LIONEL DICKINSON.

Dated 28th day of October, 1898 o27

NOTICE—MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of a certain mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of November, 1892, and registered in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C., in Charge Book, Vol. 11, Fol. 699, No. 13778b., tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 29th of November next for the purchase of all that piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in Lake District, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, being the western portion of section XLVI (forty-six), and part of southern portion of section XLV (forty-five), Lake District, aforesaid, and containing 40 acres (more or less). The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Bradburn, Dumbleton & Innes, 39½ Langley street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Mortgagee. o30-1m

NOTICE is hereby given that sixty days after date we intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works for permission to purchase, for townsite purposes, the following described parcel of land situate on Surprise Lake, Cassiar:—Commencing at a post on its north shore, about half a mile east from its outlet; thence north 40 chains; thence east 40 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west along the shore of the Lake to point of commencement, 160 acres, more or less.

D. M. BROGAN.
JOHN GRANT.

October 20th, 1898. n8

CREAMERIES
BUTTER FACTORIES,
LARD PACKERS

are now universally using

EDDY'S ANTISEPTIC FIBREWARE

because it prevents decay, resists contamination, is light, durable and costs but a trifle.....

The E B EDDY CO. Limited

J. MITCHELL, Agen
Victoria and Vancouver

Look at These!

Money saving prices for you in buying your Furniture from us, especially for the man who toils for his dollars as most of us do. Our line has never been more complete, nor with greater range from high to low prices.

Also, just arrived from Manufacturers in England over 8,000 yards of Carpet in endless variety in designs and colors. Call and convince yourself.

THE B.C. FURNITURE CO.

JACOB SEHL Manager

NO. 203.

A BY-LAW.

To Amend the "Expenditure By-Law, 1898."

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the "Expenditure By-Law, 1898:"

Therefore the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

1. Statement H of the Schedule to the "Expenditure By-Law, 1898," is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:

VIII.—EDUCATION.

No. of Vote.	Statement H. Service.	Estimated for service ending 31st Dec 1898.	Total.
59	Board of school trustees for school purposes	$43,000 00	$43,000 00

2. This By-Law may be cited as the "Expenditure By-Law, 1898, Amendment By-Law."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 31st day of October, 1898.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council this 1st day of November, 1898.

(L.S.) CHAS. E. REDFERN,
Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 1st day of November, A.D. 1898, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Remember when going North that the

Hotel Astoria.

AT SKAGWAY,

Is the largest and best furnished Hotel in Alaska. Has steam heat, electric lights, bathroom, hot and cold water, call bells, etc. Reliable information as to freight and transportation furnished on application. Baggage stored free.

Headquarters for Victoria & B. C. Travellers.

CRAMPTON & ARMANTROUT, Props.

Beds 50c. to $1.50. No bunks.

Miss R. Stoddart A.V.C.M

136 Menzies St. James Bay

PIANOFORTE AND THEORY

Pupil of Signor Titto Mattei, London, Eng.

PABST BOHEMIAN

From Milwaukee. The finest Beer the world ever produced, on draught at the

Bank Exchange,

The coslest, cleanest and cheapest Restaurant in the city. Never closes.

MR. HARRY M. FIELD

Of Leipzig, Germany

PIANO VIRTUOSO

is prepared to receive Canadian and American pupils, 25 Grassi Strasse, or Prof. Martin Krause, 36 Brandvorwerk Strasse.

A GREENLAND GHOST STORY.

How the Uncanny Influence of Esquimau Bones Was Felt on Peary's Ship.

From the London Graphic.

A member of the Peary expedition writes:

While reading the Daily Graphic review of Lieutenant Peary's recent book, it occurred to me that a curious experience resulting from sundry raids made on Greenland burying grounds in the scientific pursuit of Esquimau skulls and skeletons may be of present interest. I confess that my story has a distinctly Rougemont flavor, but its accuracy is vouched for by the scientists of the party. We know it really happened. We leave the explanation to the Psychical Research Society.

The Greenland section of the Peary expedition was partly subsidized by several scientific societies on the understanding that skulls and skeletons and botanical and geological specimens should be secured for their various museums. Six Esquimau skeletons were promised to the Chicago world's fair authorities in return for a grant towards the Peary expedition. Esquimau skeletons are rare, especially of those types known as the "Arctic Highlanders," and it was a question of honor that the scientific branch of the expedition should not return without some of these coveted specimens. Now, the Esquimaus are a superstitious people, and hold a tradition that if a body belonging to one of their race is taken to a country where no walruses, seals or bears exist, and where grass is plentiful, the bones of such a transported Esquimau are chewed up by snakes, and the spirit perishes beyond redemption.

Consequently our endeavors to obtain skulls and skeletons by legitimate purchase failed utterly, though I must say in defence of our skeleton-snatching action that we offered large prices and tempting prizes for their barter.

When the Kite landed at Ittiblu the scientists went ashore on a skeleton-hunting quest, and, finding no bone market open to bribes or sales, determined to make a raid on the two-century-old burying-ground, which contained several hundred graves. The Esquimaus build a dome-like erection above their graves, the stones being so arranged as to cover the corpse without coming in contact with it. Snow falling between the crevices of the stones caused a firm kind of cement, so that the opening of such a grave is no easy task. We settled on the likeliest-looking grave, and, intending to return at midnight, went back to the ship. The natives, however, were so excited by our arrival that they resolved to make a festive night of it. Perpetual twilight made it impossible to cover our scientific deed with the shades of night. One of the Kite's officers, however, undertook to keep the natives otherwise occupied while we pursued our disagreeable duty of skeleton-snatching.

He, therefore, took up his position in a large tent and busied himself in displaying the mighty wonders of New York jacknives and the marvels of American-made needles, the latter being highly coveted, and forming, perhaps, the only prize which might tempt an Esquimau to dishonesty. With such wonders to disclose, their attention was duly engaged for several hours, while the scientists employed themselves in procuring an admirable type of mummified Esquimau—a chief buried some two years previously, whom we found clad in a complete sealskin suit.

Wrapping the body in an ulster, we carried it down to the whaleboat, conveying it on board the Kite, and put it in a canvas gunbag, which we promptly sealed.

We had arranged that the affair was to be concealed from the crew, since had they known of the circumstances, one and all would have refused to sail with so ghostly a burden aboard. Our plans fell out so well that even the captain of the Kite was for some time unaware of the presence on board of what one ethnologist called "a grand specimen." At Herbert Island we collected two skulls, each "find" being duly sealed in a canvas bag, and at several landing points we added to the skeletons in the bags, winding up at Godhaven, where thirteen fine skulls and several bones were secured. By this time one of our bunks was converted into a regular graveyard, but each specimen was separately bagged, securely sealed and the cabin carefully locked.

After the shipping of 13 skulls we encountered terrible weather. The crew meanwhile had their suspicions as to "uncanny" influences aboard, and formed a deputation to the captain to assure him that there would be no luck about the ship till "something" was thrown overboard. The men at the wheel declared in turn that while in the act of steering some stronger hand than theirs was constantly turning the ship shoreward. One veteran helmsman ran us into a sandbank. He said he couldn't "help it; 'somebody' seized the wheel and ran the ship aground." The superstitious sailors were firmly persuaded that ghostly "Huskies"—as they called the Esquimaus—were piloting the ship landward to induce us to give up their chief's body for decent burial.

One morning at breakfast an officer told a strange yarn. He said he was on watch during the night when he noticed a kyak paddled by an Esquimau alongside the vessel. It was bad weather, and he knew it must be a ghostly kyak, for no such craft could have been out 50 miles from the land on such a night. Added to which he stated that the kyaker had no difficulty in keeping up with the ship. The Esquimau hailed the watch and kept waving and beckoning with mysterious gestures and a threatening tone in his exclamations. Suddenly he vanished, to reappear alongside a few minutes later, hailing the ship with a mournful wail. The sky was lit up by the vivid northren lights, so the officer stated that he saw distinctly what subsequently took place.

Out of the hatchway came a procession of six Esquimaus walking noiselessly on the poop deck. They passed through the bulwark—not over it—and vanished. The kyaker disappeared at the same time. The scientific party left the breakfast table and went to the locked graveyard bunk. Six of the skulls were missing from the bags. The seals were unbroken and were apparently the same that we had affixed. The remaining bones and skulls, with the chief's skeleton, are now the property of the academy of natural sciences, in Philadelphia. The six missing skulls have never been heard of. Most of the crew refused to go another voyage in the Kite, which they declared to be haunted by "Huskies" in search of their desecrated bones.

I give you the story just as it occurred. We cannot explain it. If the crew had conspired to steal the bones to "lay" the "Husky" ghosts, why did they take only six skulls, and how did they manage not to disturb the seals? The abstraction of the skulls made no difference—so the sailors declare—to the "Husky" apparitions with which they said the ship was constantly haunted.

FAME'S PATHWAY.

The movement started in Altanta to erect a monument in that city to Miss Winnie Davis is being pushed forward rapidly.

Nearly all the noted American novelists are confirmed smokers. Howells is particularly fond of the strongest cigars and Aldrich is a confirmed devotee of the cigarette.

The humorists of St. Petersburg are preparing to give a banquet in honor of Mark Twain when he visits that city, and some of them hope that Mark will tell the story of the jumping frog in Russia.

Sarah Bernhardt's latest eccentricity is to take her daily bath on the top of her home in the abandoned army barracks at Belle Isle. The establishment is isolated and the tragedienne says that the advantages of the situation are to be found in the sun and air.

The czar of Russia probably owns a greater quantity of china than any other person in the world. He has the china belonging to all the Russian rulers as far back as Catherine the Great. It is stored in an immense closet in the winter palace at St. Petersburg.

Colonel Roosevelt's first literary work to find its way into print was a story which came out in the Harvard Advocate, a paper of which, in his junior year, he became one of the editors.

The queen of Saxony is worshipped by all the poor people in her realm. She is gifted with marvellous tact, and her deeds of charity are performed in the quietest and most unostentatious manner.

Windsor Salt
Purest and Best for Table and Dairy
No adulteration. Never cakes.

FOR READY REFERENCE.

Steamer and Railway Time Table, Arranged for the Convenience of Readers.

For convenient reference the following information in regard to the time tables of steamers and trains and on postal and other matters relating to the city will be found useful. The information is given as concisely as possible for the benefit of the busy public:

VICTORIA-VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Steamer Islander leaves C.P.N. wharf daily (except Monday) at 1 a.m. for Vancouver, and arrives at Victoria at 7 p.m. daily (except Monday).

VICTORIA-WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Steamer Princess Louise leaves C.P.N. wharf, Victoria, for Westminster and Fraser river points on Sunday at 11 p.m. and on Wednesday and Friday at 7 a.m.; arrives at Victoria on Monday at 9 p.m., and on Thursday and Saturday at 3 p.m.

FOR PUGET SOUND.

Steamer City of Kingston leaves Victoria for Seattle from C.P.N. wharf daily (except Sunday) at 8 a.m. and arrives daily (except Sunday) at 6 a.m.

FOR PORT ANGELES.

Steamer Garland leaves Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 p.m., and arrives at Victoria on Saturday and Wednesday at 3 p.m.

VICTORIA-COMOX ROUTE.

Steamer City of Nanaimo leaves the E. & N. wharf on Tuesday at 7 a.m. for Comox, connecting at Nanaimo on Wednesday morning wit the train from Victoria. She arrives at Victoria on Saturday at 4 p.m.

NORTHERN B. C. ROUTE.

Steamer Danube leaves C.P.N. wharf, Victoria, for all Northern British Columbia ports and Skagway, Wrangel and Juneau on the 1st and 15th of each month at 8 p.m.

Steamer Queen City leaves C.P.N. wharf on same route on the 8th and 22nd of each month at 8 p.m.

Steamer Cutch leaves Porter's wharf, Victoria, for Port Simpson and way ports on the 4th and 18th of each month.

WEST COAST VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Steamer Willapa leaves C.P.N. wharf for Ahouset, Alberni and way ports at 8 p.m. on November 1st, 7th and 14th; and for Alberni, Cape Scott and way ports at 8 p.m. on October 20th.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

For Nanaimo, Wellington and intermediate points, trains leave E. & N. station, Store street, daily at 9 a.m., and arrive at Victoria at 12:07 p.m. An additional train leaves Victoria Saturdays and Sundays at 4 p.m., and arrives at Victoria at 8 p.m.

For Saanichton and Sidney trains leave V. & S. station, Hillside avenue, daily (except Saturdays and Sundays) at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m., and arrive at Victoria 9:08 a.m. and 6:08 p.m. On Saturdays and Sundays trains leave at 7 a.m. and 2 p.m., and arrive at 9:08 a.m. and 6:08 p.m.

SAN FRANCISCO FLEET.

Steamer.	Due.	Sails.
Queen	Nov. 24	Nov. 30
Walla Walla	Nov. 29	Dec. 5
Umatilla	Nov. ..	Dec. 4

CANADIAN-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

Steamer.	Due.	Sails.
Warrimoo	in 1899 schedule	
Aorangi		Nov. 17
Miowera	Dec. 3	Dec. 15

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA LINE.

Steamer	Due.	Sails.
Rijoun Maru	Jan. 27	Feb. 8
Kinshiu Maru	Dec. 2	Dec. 14
Yamaguchi Maru	Dec. 30	Jan. 11

C.P.R. ASIATIC LINE.

Steamer.	Due.	Sails.
Empress of India	Dec. 14	Jan.
Empress of Japan	Jan. 11	Jan. 30
Empress of China		Dec. 5

NORTHERN PACIFIC ASIATIC LINE.

Steamer.	Due.	Sails.
Tacoma	Jan. 7	Jan. 18
Victoria	Dec. 31	Jan. 1
Olympia	Feb. ..	Nov. 27
Glenogle	Nov. 26	Dec. 4

ALASKAN LINERS.

Steamer.	Due.	Sails.
Amur		
Rosalie	Dec. 4	Nov. 24
Danube	Nov. 30	
Queen City	Nov. 22	Nov.
Cottage City	Nov. 27	Dec. 1
Al-Ki	Nov. 18	Nov. 21
City of Topeka	Nov. 21	Nov. 26
Farallon		

Horsa laid up.

MERCHANTMAN.

At Victoria.

Bark Alex. McNeil, 1,049 tons; Capt. Neilson; under charter to load props for Santa Rosalia.

Bark Harvester, 1,378 tons; here for repairs.

At Vancouver.

British ship Riverside, 1,590 tons; Capt. McCully; discharging general cargo.

At Comox.

Ship Glory of the Seas, 1,939 tons; Capt. Freeman; loading for San Francisco.

At Moodyville.

American bark Seminole, 1,322 tons; Capt. Taylor; loading for Adelaide.

E'well, Am. bk., loading for Adelaide.

Hindostan, Chil. sh., loading for South America.

Peruvian bark Japan, 394 tons; Capt. Gonzales; loading for Pisco.

Ship Helea, 1,435 tons; Capt. Nelson; loading for Sydney.

At Departure Bay.

Bark Big Bonanza, 1,399 tons; loading.

Ship Oriental, 1,551 tons; Capt. Parker; loading for San Francisco.

Ship St. Nicholas, 1688 tons, Captain Grant; loading.

AT NANAIMO.

Bark Willscott, 1858 tons; loading for Honolulu.

Bark Diamond Head, 974 tons; loading for Honolulu.

At Chemainus.

American bark, Colusa, loading for Sydney.

American barkentine, Robt. Searles, loading for Shanghai.

Bark John Smith, 526 tons; loading for Capetown.

British bark Helen Denny, 728 tons; loading for Melbourne.

At Royal City Mills.

Chilian bark Elisa, Capt. Harken; loading for China.

British bark Gartmore, 1,025 tons; Capt. Carrance; loading for Iquiqui.

On the Fraser.

British ship Celtic Race, 1,783 tons; loading for the United Kingdom.

For British Columbia.

Fiery Cross, Br. bk., 1,399 tons; from Cardiff with coal.

Drumburton, Br. ship, 1,773 tons; Capt. Spurring; from London, with general cargo.

J. B. Brown, 1407 tons, Capt. Magune, under charter to load lumber for Sydney; en route from Honolulu.

John A. Briggs, 1990 tons, Capt. Balch, chartered to load lumber for Capetown coming from Sydney via Honolulu.

POSTAL INFORMATION.

The post office general delivery is open daily from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. (except Sundays); registry wicket from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m.; money order and savings bank from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Street letter boxes are placed throughout the city as follows:

Cor. Store and Discovery streets.
Jct. Government and Douglas streets.
Cor. Quadra and Pandora avenue.
Cor. Quadra and Pioneer streets.
Cor. Carr and Niagara streets.
Cor. Douglas and Pandora streets.
Cor. Fernwood road and Yates street.
Cor. Cook and Fort streets.
Cor. Menzies and Quebec streets.
Cor. Montreal and Quebec streets.
Cor. Maclure and Collinson street.
Cor. Vancouver and Richardson streets.
Cor. Caledonia ave. and Chambers street.
Cor. Kings road and Second street.
Cor. Bridge and John streets.
Cor. St. Lawrence and Simcoe streets.
Cor. Oak and Cadboro Bay roads.
Driard Hotel.

The public are cautioned against posting anything but letters in the street letter boxes, as the forcing of newspapers, etc., prevents letters from being safely deposited in the box. Collections are made from letter boxes at 11 a.m. and 8 p.m. in time for despatch by the principal mails. Letters with valuable contents must not be posted in letter boxes, but should be taken to post office, and receipt obtained therefor.

On Sunday there is only one collection from the boxes, at 9 p.m.

There is a general delivery throughout the city twice daily, commencing at 8 a.m. and 3 p.m.

PUBLIC OFFICE HOURS.

City Hall.—The offices of the various departments at the city hall are open to the public daily from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Public Library.—The hours at the public library at the city hall are 11 a.m. to 12 m., 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., and 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.; Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 6 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Provincial Departments.—Office hours for the public at the departments in the parliament buildings are from 9 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. and from 1:30 p.m. to 4 p.m., except Saturdays, when they close at 1 p.m.

Court House.—Registrar's office is open from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., except Saturdays, when it closes at 1 p.m.

The Land Registry office opens at 9:30 a.m., the closing hour being 4 p.m., except on Saturday, when it is 1 p.m.

Federal Offices.—The customs house and postal package office are open to the public from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m., except Saturdays, when the closing hour is 1 p.m.

FIRE ALARM BOXES.

To ring in an alarm break the glass covering the key, open the door and pull down the hook on the inner door once and let it go; remain at the box to direct the firemen.

All the fire halls are connected with telephone 538.

3—Birdcage Walk and Superior street, James Bay.
4—Carr and Simcoe streets, James Bay.
5—Michigan and Menzies street, James Bay.
6—Menzies and Niagara streets, James Bay.
7—Montreal and Kingston streets, James Bay.
8—Montreal and Simcoe streets, James Bay.
9—Dallas road and Simcoe street, James Bay.
14—Vancouver and Burdette avenue.
15—Douglas and Humboldt streets.
16—Humboldt and Rupert streets.
23—Fort and Government streets.
24—Yates and Wharf streets.
25—Johnson and Government streets.
26—Douglas st. between Fort and View.
27—No. 1 Fire Hall, Pandora street.
31—View and Blanchard streets.
32—Fort and Quadra streets.
34—Yates and Cook streets.
35—Yates and Fernwood streets.
36—Junction Oak Bay and Cadboro roads.
37—Cadboro and Richmond roads.
41—Quadra and Pandora streets.
42—Chatham and Blanchard streets.
43—Caledonia and Cook streets.
45—Spring Ridge.
51—Douglas and Discovery streets.
52—Government and Princess streets.
53—Kings road and Second street.
54—Fountain, Douglas street and Hillside avenue.
56—Oaklands Fire Hall.
61—Cormorant and Store streets.
62—Discovery and Store streets.
63—John and Bridge streets.
64—Catherine street, Victoria West.
65—Springfield ave. and Esquimalt road.
71—Douglas street and Burnside road.

FARM POULTRY.

Poultry keeping on the ordinary farm can be made quite profitable if intelligently managed, and the farmer's wife may be abundanly rewarded by an abuntant supply of pin money for her many needs in the household, instead of having to call upon a perhaps already overburdened husband for everything, says a writer in the Western Rural.

There is also health and pleasure to be found in the poultry yard, for it takes one out into the fresh air, and while not requiring really hard work, it gives plenty of regular and healthful exercise.

In order to be sucessful we must first select the breeds best suited to our requirements.

If eggs are our aim, the single comb Brown Leghorn, Minorca and Black Langshans are all good layers, but no breed will give satisfaction unless properly cared for. They must have warm, comfortable places to roost, well ventilated but without draughts, and kept perfectly clean. They must be fed a variety of food; when fed exclusively on corn, as is the practice of so many farmers, the hens soon become too fat, and unhealthy also.

For their breakfast I give them a warm mash of bran, corn meal, ground buckwheat or oats mixed with vegetables of different kinds, such as potatoes, beets, cabbage and turnips.

At 12 o'clock I throw among the litter in their scratching shed, some whole wheat, buckwheat or oats, and at night give a feed of parched corn. I find this better than anything else to keep up the heat of their bodies during the long winter nights.

To keep them active and healthy compel them to scratch for their grain, by throwing it among a litter made of leaves, straw or hay. I keep within their reach plenty of water and milk, provide gravel, charcoal, pieces of old plaster, a little bone meal occasionally and a feed of meat once a week.

To keep free from lice keep their dusting boxes filled with fine road dust, mixed with pulverized tobacco, a little sulphur and ashes. It is also well to smoke out the houses occasionally with tobacco stems and sulphur.

For fryers, broilers and market poultry, I prefer the Plymouth Rock and Wyandotte; they have plump bodies, with a rich, yellow skin, and feather out and mature quickly. The earlier the broilers and fryers can be gotten into the market the better the price obtained.

The old hens should be marketed early in the fall.

When first-class, pure bred poultry is kept a nice little sum may often be realized by selling the eggs and fowls for breeding purposes.

Fowls for market purposes should be treated differently to the laying stock. Our aim should be to keep our fowls intended for market confined as closely as possible and fed on fattening food, such as corn meal, whole corn, some wheat and plenty of drinking water and sweet milk.

WHEN BEAUTY FADES.

In response to repeatedi inquiries from ladies with whom Dr. Chase's Ointment has become so popular for skin diseases, asking if face powders are injurious and can be used while using the ointment, we state that while the majority of face powders are injurious we can recommend the recipes given in Dr. Chase's supplementary recipe book on page 45, which will be sent to any address on receipt of 5c. in stamps. Dr. Chase's Ointment is the ladies' friend for all skin diseases. Address D. A. W. Chase Co., Toronto.

Within a few weeks some experiments will be made over the wires of the Pennsylvania railroad which may have an important bearing on the methods of sending and receiving telegraphic messages. The experiments will be made with the multiplex device invented by Prof. Henry A. Rowlands, of the Johns Hopkins University. By means of this invention it is possible to send eight telegraphic messages over the same wire at the same time, four in each direction.

CONVICTED FOR INFRINGING UPON

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

A Toronto party who refilled Apollinaris bottles bearing the genuine labels, was convicted before the Police Magistrate.

Under the Criminal Code such offenders, likewise those who use counterfeit labels, or otherwise sell spurious Apollinaris, are liable to imprisonment for two years with hard labor, and fine.

Complaints will receive vigorous attention.

THE APOLLINARIS CO., LD., LONDON.

Bank of British Columbia

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (with power to increase) £600,000 $2,920,000
RESERVE £100,000 $ 486,666

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Drafts, Letters of Credit, Etc., issued direct on Dawson City.

Savings Bank Department

Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed thereon.
Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking Business transacted.
Victoria, B. C., November, 1898. GEO. GILLESPIE, Manager.

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THE Food for all Mining, Exploring and Touring Parties.

Maconochie's Patent Army and Navy Rations are a combination of choice Meat and Vegetables, forming a substantial, nutritious, and savoury meal, which can be eaten hot or cold. Hot in a few minutes.

MACONOCHIE'S FOODS ARE THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY.

MACONOCHIE BROTHERS, - - London, ENGLAND.

Manufacturers of Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, Bottled Fruits, Jelly Tablets, &c. Potted Meats, Pates and Camp Pies, Soups, Sausages, &c.

133 GOLD MEDALS AND HIGHEST AWARDS.

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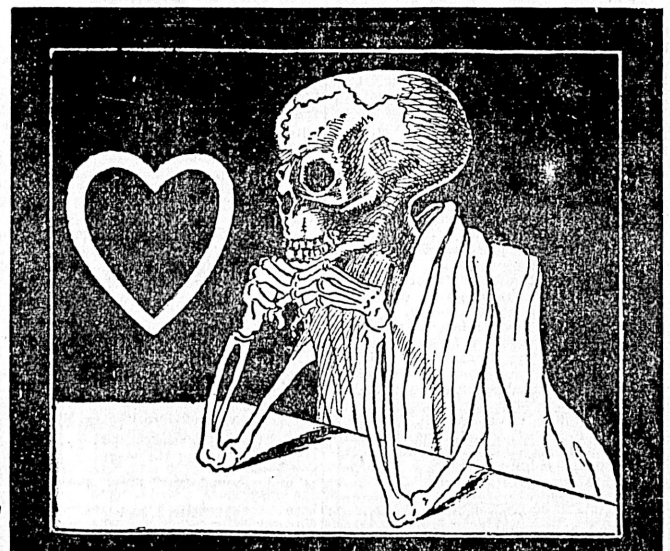
WHOLESALE GROCER and IMPORTER.
92, 94 and 97 Wharf Street, VICTORIA, B.C.

Goods suitably packed for transportation by Sleighs or otherwise. Requisite Custom House Papers prepared free of charge.

Klondike and Miners' Outfits.



You'd Never Die

If your heart never stopped beating. You would never be sick if your heart was always able to carry rich, healthy blood in sufficient quantity to every organ and tissue of your body.

When your heart, through weakness or the strain due to worry and overwork, is unable to supply the necessary amount of rich, healthy blood, every part of your body begins to show signs of weakness and disease.

DR. AGNEW'S HEART CURE

Strengthens the heart and purifies the blood. It positively gives relief in thirty minutes and effects a speedy, permanent cure. It cures nervousness, sleeplessness, neuralgia, headache, despondency, female diseases, and all other ailments that spring from diseases of the heart and blood. If you suffer from palpitation, weak or irregular pulse, shortness of breath, fainting spells or a lack of normal strength and vigor in any part of the body, you should secure DR. AGNEW'S HEART CURE.

DR. AGNEW'S CATARRHAL POWDER is endorsed by Canada's greatest ministers and statesmen. Try it. DR. AGNEW'S OINTMENT is without a peer in cure of skin diseases. Relief in a day. 35 Cts. Use DR. AGNEW'S PILLS, 20 Cts.

SOLD BY DEAN & HISCOCKS AND HALL & CO.

NOTICE.

The DAILY COLONIST is for sale at the news stands and on the streets of Vancouver on the arrival of the steamer from Victoria and at the following additional places:

From all C. P. R. News Agents.
From all E. & N. News Agents.
NANAIMO.....E. Pinbury & Co.
WELLINGTON.....Theo. Bryant.
CUMBERLAND.....J. D. McLean.
VANCOUVER.....Clarke & Stuart
.....Hotel Vancouver.
NEW WESTMINSTER.....D. Lyall & Co.
KAMLOOPS.....W. T. Slavin.
.....J. A. Dalton.
.....Bailey Bros.
VERNON.....Smith Bros.
MARA.....M. T. Skojeski.
GOLDEN.....S. W. Field.
REVELSTOKE.....Batterson & Co.
.....F. W. Wells.
.....Can. Drug & Book Co.
REVELSTOKE STATION....A. J. Aman.
....McDowell, Atkins, Watson Co.
.....D. T. Barclay
NELSON.....Humphreys & Co.
.....A. Purdy.
.....Thomson Stat'ny Co.
ROSSLAND.....M. W. Simpson.
TRAIL.....F. W. Brown.
KASLO.....Lamont & Young.
SLOCAN.....Slocan News Co.
NAKUSP.....P. H. Kelleker.
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NEW DENVER.....C. F. Nelson.
SILVERTON.....Silverton News Co.
FORT STEELE.....E. J. Conn.
CRANBROOK.....R. E. Beattie.
CALGARY.....Linton Bros.
WRANGEL.....Kosso & Sales.
SKAGWAY.....Skagway News Co.
.....Custom House
CUSTOM HOUSE, LOG CABIN, N.W.T.
.....Thos. Tugwell.
PORT TOWNSEND.....M. French & Co.
SEATTLE.....Hotel Butler.
.....C. Y. Oyston.
.....Hotel Seattle.
.....Puget Sound News Co.
.....J. Heffermun.
.....Eastern News Co.
F. B. Wilson, 104 Occidental Ave.
....G. T. Ward, 109 Columbia St.
TACOMA.....G. Wolfe, 1203 Pacific Ave.
Central News Co., corner 11th and Pacific Avenue.
SPOKANE..M. W. Shaw, Hotel Spokane.
.....Daly & Co., P.O. News Stand.
SAN FRANCISCO.....Palace Hotel News Stand.

Handy List of Victoria Firms

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.

M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE.

CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buys and exchanges all kinds of books and novels.

DRAYMAN.

JOSEPH HANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 26 Yates street; stables 119 Superior street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS.

THOS. HAYWARD, 52 Government street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

R. LETTICE—Paints, Oils, Varnishes, etc., Window glass and Wall Paper.

HARDWARE.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HOTELS.

OCCIDENTAL—$1 to $1.50 per day. Under management of Walter Porter.

DOMINION—Popular prices; all comforts of higher priced hotels. Free 'bus; meals 25 cents each.

QUEENS—AM. and Europ. plan, cor. Store and Johnson streets. J. C. Voss, pr.

LIVERY AND TRANSFERS.

VICTORIA TRANS. CO., 21 Broughton st.—Largest stock of horses, carriages, etc., for hire.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO—Telephone 13.

MINING BROKERS.

BEN WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort street, mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.

STEMLER & EARL, Coffee, spices, mustard and baking powders. Pembroke st., near Government.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, No. 41 Pandora street, dealers in all kinds of photographic material; views of British Columbia and Alaska.

Same Block—Maynard's Shoe and Fining store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe findings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS

L. GOODACRE, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government Tel. 32.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO. LL., Gov't and Yates sts., Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc., branch Vancouver.

STEAM DYE WORKS.

FAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 114½ Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200—Largest estab.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200—Largest estab.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

R. LETTICE, dealer in paints, oils, varnish and window glass; agent for Brilliant

SCAVENGERS.

ED LINES, General Scavenger, 230 Yates street. Yards, etc., cleaned. Orders left at Jas. Townsley, 89 Government street; Speed Bros., corner Douglas and and Michigan, will be promptly attended to.

Vancouver Business Directory

AUCTIONEERS.

JOHN RANKIN, Hastings street.
AUCTION ROOMS AND STOCK BUYERS.

BANKS.

BANK OF MONTREAL.
BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

CANNING SUPPLIES.

JOHN LECKIE, 632 Granville street.

MILLERS.

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., Ltd., millstuffs, etc.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

HENDERSON BROS.

HARDWARE.

THOS. DUNN & CO., Ltd., 8 and 10 Cordova street.
E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd.

HOTELS.

BADMINTON HOUSE, rates $2 and $2.50.

PATENT ATTORNEY AND DRAUGHTSMAN.

TRETHEWEY & BRITTAIN, 105 Cordova street.

COMMERCIAL HOTEL. Turkish Baths.
Best $2.00 a Day House in Vancouver
J. F. COSTELLO, Manager.

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Prices and Samples furnished on application. Address

The Colonist Co.
VICTORIA, B.C.
Telephone 197.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menacers to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Nov. 22, 8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

Little change has taken place in the barometric pressure since last night; it is highest in the Northwest Territories and California, and comparatively low over British Columbia.

Rain has been general along the coast, and snow to the east of the Cascades. Clear cold weather still prevails in the Canadian Northwest from the Rockies to Lake Superior, the minimum temperatures ranging from 10 to 32 degrees below zero.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min.	Max.
Victoria	38	42
Kamloops	16	24
Calgary	—10	— 4
Winnipeg	—16	2
Portland	42	52
San Francisco	46	54

FORECASTS.

For twenty-four hours from 5 a.m. (Pacific time) Wednesday:

Victoria and vicinity—Mild, occasional showers and fair intervals.

Lower Mainland—Unsettled with showers of rain or sleet.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.

Temperatures:

	Deg.		Deg.
5 a.m	42	Mean	40
Noon	42	Highest	43
5 p.m.	41	Lowest	38

The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:
5 p.m.....8 miles east.
Noon.....4 miles east.
5 p.m.....Calm.
Average state of weather—Cloudy.
Rain—.12 inches.
No sunshine.
Barometer at noon—Observed.....29.916
Corrected.....29.856

E. BAYNES REED,
Provincial Forecast Official.

PASSENGERS.

By Str. City of Seattle from the Sound:

W. Godfrey.	Mrs. Evatt & dghtr.
A. Thompson.	F. B. Burris.
W. Fell.	A. Levy.
A. Brebeyert.	D. Burns.
E. Robinson.	P. A. Edwards.
J. L. Fuller.	H. C. Newhart.
R. M. Makeford.	F. L. Stinson.
C. E. Rockwell.	A. J. Runyon & wife.
Miss Dupont.	Mrs. Jones.
The Frawley Co.	R. B. Coll.

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:

C. Bassett.	J. Findley.
S. Duncan.	J. Stark.
Lieut. H. Walters.	A. S. McEwen.
C. Row.	G. Elrick.
Mr. Wm. A. Wilson.	R. F. Menderall.
R. A. Gillespie.	R. Creech.
Mr. and Mrs. Crerar.	Anthony Nepo.
R. Stewart.	H. Peni.
Mrs. J. E. Sshost.	Wm. Kingsley.
Mrs. Spengler.	J. C. Dixon.
Miss Tugenshaft.	James Flannigan.
J. B. Fingkestein.	C. French.
Wm. Bonnalle.	O. M. Thurler and wife.
John Garnett.	
Wm. Stewart.	Mr. Walter.
Ed. Frame.	A. F. Lunning.
A. V. Liley.	Brig. Howell.
W. A. Jowett.	J. C. Binger.
Mrs. H. G. Ross.	W. Worden.

By Princess Louise from New Westminster:

D. R. Ker.	J. Chase.
Sergt. Walker.	J. Chase and wife.
Mrs. H. Elliott.	A. E. Fawcett.
Rev. J. C. Nelson.	H. M. Tiffin & wife.
J. Wilcox.	Miss Christie.
B. Alexander.	C. E. Perry.
G. Dargo.	L. Marks.

CONSIGNEES.

By Str. City of Seattle from the Sound:

Giant Powder Co.	Pither & Liser.
Henderson Bros.	Sinclair & Co.
Vic. P. Brew. Co.	R. Porter & Son.
T. N. Hibben & Co.	Henderson Boyer.
Vic. Book & S. Co.	H. Y. Young.
Wade & McK.	Valo & Brooks.
E. B. Marvin & Co.	E. V. Marvin & Co.
E. C. Russell.	Thos. Watson.
A. & W. Wilson.	S. Leiser & Co.
J. F. Gold.	Wm. McKeon & Co.
Erskine Wall & Co.	Maj. Dupont.
Fell & Co.	Col. of Customs, Seattle, W.B.
C. Hardie & Co.	W. H. Morton.
C. Bros.	J. E. Berry.
Geo. Cunningham.	Vic. & Elec. Co.
Hudson Bay Co.	J. N. Williams.
Vic. L. & Mfg Co.	W. Bane.
A. McGregor & Son.	G. A. Wallwood.
Henderson Bros.	J. S. Marsh.
Clark & Pearson.	J. J. Coughlin.
T. N. Hibben & Co.	R. D. Scott.
C. Farrington.	A. J. Garesche.
E. & N. Ry Co.	T. N. Hibben.
J. W. Tolmie.	G. Marsden.
W. S. Clay.	W. Wilby.
W. T. Cormack.	A. W. Knight.
Simon Leiser & Co.	O. B. Oman.
A. Walker.	R. H. Jaeger.
Quong M. Tong.	Book & N. Co.
Agent N. P. Ry.	E. E. Blackwood.
E. E. Blackwood.	
S. Sherreault.	

By steamer Islander from Vancouver:

H. Hancock.	Geo. Carter.
J. Piercey & Co.	D. Spencer.
Prior & Co.	Clark & Co.
Geo. Gorton.	Lymann & Duff.
Okell & Morris.	Turner, B. & Co.
H. Findlay.	Erskine Wall & Co.
J. C. Voss.	Ames Holden.
Pither & Leiser.	Wilson Bros.
Vic. Shoe Co.	Hibben Co.
R. T. Cooper.	Merchants Bank.
F. R. Stewart.	P. McDowell.
C. M. Cookson.	Weller Bros.
B.C. Market Co.	Lenz & Leiser.
John Bray.	Naval S. Keeper.
R. Maynard.	R. Croft.
E. J. Saunders.	A. Binning.
R. Jamieson.	W. Monteith.
Jno. Colbert.	Province.
B. C. Fur. Co.	Johns Bros.
A. J. Clyde.	Martin & R.
Colonist.	John Braut.
A. Sheret.	Powell & Co.
Jos. Angus.	W. & J. Wilson.
Dom. Ex. Co.	

The doors of a locomotive firebox are automatically opened by a new attachment having pivoted rods with connections for the doors and a footplate set in the floor, which operates the levers and pulls the doors open when stepped on.

COAL, Nut Coal - $4.25
Lump " - 5.50
Full weight given.
Munn, Holland & Co.
Corner Broad St. and Trounce Avenue

ON POSTAL PRIVILEGES

Address Side of Cards No Longer Sacred and Adhesive Labels May Be Used.

Imitations of Typewriting Taken as Circulars—Changes Effective at New Year.

The Post Office Department at Ottawa has been advised that the postal union concluded at Washington, June 1897, comes into force on January 1st next, and under it the following changes are made in the postal regulations in force between Canada and other countries of the universal postal union:

1. Engravings or advertisements may be printed on the front or address side of post cards, whether official or private, provided they do not interfere with a perfectly distinct and sufficient address. Post cards may also be addressed by means of a small adhesive label, and the sender may, if he wishes, write, print, or stamp his name and address on the front.

2. Articles of glass, liquids, oils, fatty substances, dry powders, whether coloring or not, and live bees are admitted as samples, provided they are put up in such a way as to prevent the possibility of injury to the mails or to persons handling the same. Glasses should be packed solidly in boxes, not liable to break. Liquids, oils and substances easily liquifiable must be inclosed in glass bottles hermetically closed, and each bottle must be placed inside a wooden box filled with sawdust, cotton, or spongy material sufficient to absorb the liquid in case the bottle should be broken. The wooden box must again be enclosed in a case of metal or wood with a screw top, or else in one of strong and thick leather. If, however, the bottles are enclosed in perforated blocks not less than one-tenth of an inch thick in the thinest part and furnished with a sufficiency of absorbing material, it is not necessary that a second case should be used. Fatty substances, ointments, soft soaps, resins, etc., must first be enclosed in a suitable inner cover (box, linen or parchment, bag, etc.,) and then be placed in a second box of wood, metal or strong and thick leather. Dry powders must be placed in cardboard boxes enclosed in a linen or parchment bag. Live bees must be enclosed in boxes which admit of examination, but prevent all danger.

3. Specimens of natural history, such as dried or preserved animals or plants, geological specimens, etc., which are not sent for commercial purposes, are admitted to sample post.

4. Fac-simile copies of manuscript or type-writing may be posted, addressed to postal union countries at the printed matter rate of one cent per two ounces, provided not less than twenty perfectly identical copies are handed in at the post office (not simply dropped into a receiver) at one time.

5. Articles sent at the printing matter rate may bear certain words in writing, as follows: Any printed matter. The name, business, and residence of sender, Visiting cards—Title and address of sender, and congratulations thanks, etc., not exceeding five words. Printers' proofs—The necessary corrections and the manuscript from which printed. Printed matter other than proofs, corrections of errors, erasures and underscorings of certain words. Price lists, circulars, etc.—Insertion or correction of figures, notice respecting visits of commercial travellers, name of traveller and date and place of visit. Notice respecting sailing of vessels—Dates of sailing. Cards of invitation and notices of meeting—Name of person invited, date and object of meeting. Books, papers, photographs, Christmas cards—Dedication to person for whom intended cuttings from journals, title, date and number of journal from which they were taken.

6. Commercial papers samples and printed wrappers may be closed in one package up to the aggregate weight of four pounds six ounces, provided that the weight of each class of matter does not exceed that which might be allowed if it were dispatched separately. It is further provided that if a packet contains commercial papers, there must be a minimum of prepayment of five cents, and if it contains samples without commercial papers, two cents.

7. The sender of a letter in one country or the postmaster of the office at which the letter was mailed may request a postmaster in another country to whose office the letter was directed to change the post office address accordingly and reforward the letter. No application, however, for a change in the name of the person for whom the letter is addressed can be acted on by a postmaster without special instructions from the post office department of his own country.

8. Letters or other articles mailed on a vessel at sea may be prepaid by means of postage stamps for the country whose flag the ship is carrying. But letters mailed on a vessel in port must be prepaid by stamps of the country to which the port belongs.

9. Postage stamps issued in any country for a special and particular purpose and of temporary validity only, cannot be used for the prepayment of international correspondence.

SUPREME COURT.

Two Decisions Given Yesterday by Mr. Justice Walkem.

Mr. Justice Walkem delivered judgment yesterday in the case of Beaven and Yates vs. Richards. This was a suit brought by plaintiffs as trustees of the Green-Worlock estate to recover balance due by defendant to the estate. Judgment was given for plaintiffs on the claim, with costs, and the counter claim was dismissed with costs. The full amount comes to some $30,000. Mr. L. P. Duff for plaintiffs; Mr. J. P. Walls for defendant.

Osawa vs. Bracket, an action to recover damages for cordwood which the defendant set fire to by negligence on Pender island, was decided yesterday by Mr. Justice Walkem in favor of plaintiff. Osawa by arrangement, was cutting cordwood on defendant's land, and Brackett, in setting fire to clear his land, burned the cordwood which plaintiff had cut. Action for damages was taken out, and interlocutory judgment had been entered for plaintiff. Mr. Mills appeared yesterday for plaintiff, but defendant did not appear. Judgment was given by Mr. Justice Walkem for plaintiff for $291 and costs.

ASTHMA GASPS.

The wheezing and strangling of those who are victims of asthma are promptly relieved by a few dozes of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine.

THE "HORSA" RELEASED.

Chief Justice Decides That the Admiralty Court Has Not Jurisdiction.

The steamer Horsa is free from the custody of the marshal of the Admiralty court. This came about yesterday as a result of Mr. Alexis Martin's application to the Chief Justice to have the ship set free.

The Horsa was seized on account of a claim against the vessel by the New Vancouver Coal Company for $254.65, balance due for necessaries supplied to the ship. The registered owner of the ship is James Norton, who resides here. Mr. Alexis Martin, acting for the mortgagees, claimed that the court had no jurisdiction in an action against the ship for necessaries supplied at the home port, but that the action should have been taken out against the owner.

Mr. Moresby, of Drake, Jackson & Helmcken, appeared for the New Vancouver Coal Company, and contended that Mr. Norton was not the real owner, although the ship was registered here in his name.

The Chief Justice decided in favor of Mr. Martin's contention, and ordered the ship released, which was accordingly done.

SHOULD CROWD THE HOUSE.

Victorians to be Treated to a Unique Entertainment To-Night for Most Deserving Charity.

At the A.O.U.W. hall this evening the variety and combination company of H. M. S. Leander, under the direction of Mr. W. R. Rogers, C. T. I., will present a first-class entertainment, the programme for which is appended—the proceeds to be devoted to the fund for the families of the two sailor lads killed by the railway accident at Rat Portage some weeks ago. Victorians owe it to themselves to show their appreciation of the navy by turning out in sufficient numbers to pack the hall. The following is the programme:

Overture.....Orchestra
Song—"They are all fine girls".J. Knight
Song—"Sons of the Sea".....H. Stubbs
Cutlass exhibition.....The Crew
Recitation—"The Dandy Fifth".....
.....J. Goodman
Humorous Song.....T. Styles
Song—"She has fallen by the wayside"
.....J. Lockwood
Song—"Shamrock's appeal to the Rose"
.....E. Higgins
Duet—"Darky Grenadiers" .....
....Messrs. Baker and Knight
Song and Dance.....F. Woods
Song—"I happened to be there".....
.....G. Newble
Song—"We've all been having a go".....
.....W. S. Baker
Interval of five minutes.
Military Monologue—"On Guard".....
Messrs. Cooper, Baker, Marshall and Feakes.
Duet—"Bunker Doodle Corps"'.....
.....Messrs. Woods and Higgins
Song—"My Time o' Life".....H. Stubbs
Recitation—"On the banks of Newfoundland".....M. Marshall
Rifle and Bayonet Exercise by Detachment of Royal Marines.
Song—"For Old Times' Sake"..W. Langley
Duet—"She will meet us on the Wabash"
.....Messrs. Baker and Cooper
Song—"Amateur Firemen".....
....R. C. Thompson
Song—"Killaloo" .....J. Byers
Comic sketch, "My Friend from Leatherhead." Characters:
Captain Squiffim.....J. Rickaby
Loophole (a country gentleman).....
.....J. Knight
Shanks (a footman).....E. Higgins
Mrs. Squiffim.....G. Dewble
Lemon Drop (a maid to Mrs. Squiffim)
.....F. Woods
Policemen.... Messrs. Marshall and Cooper
To be concluded by grand tableau, "Britannia."

ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT.

This standard English preparation has for its basis the salts extracted from the juices of fresh fruits. The daily use of Abbey's Effervescent Salt will keep you in good health. Sold by druggists everywhere at 60 cents a large bottle. Trial size 25 cents.

THE DISCORD RESOLVED.

To the Editor of the Colonist.

Sir: The discussion upon private clubs versus public societies which B Flat's letter has called forth may serve a useful purposes if judiciously conducted, but the point at issue must not be obscured by personal references. Judging from Mr. Victor Austin's letter some of my remarks, although plain enough, I think, may have been misunderstood by others as well as himself. It may be well therefore for me to say that when I ventured to address you a few days ago, nothing was further from my mind than to refer to any individual. The word "public" was used as opposed to all that is distinctly "private" and consequently included not only the three societies mentioned, but choirs in general, choirs augmented for special occasions, such choruses as, for instance, Mr. J. G. Brown annually gets together for his Burns concert, et hoc genus omne.

In Victoria, happily, "we conductors" are more than two in number; Mr. Austin and I are not the only pebbles on the musical beach. There are others, and good men, too, each of whom has just as much reason or rather as (little) to take my remarks to himself as Mr. Austin had. But I wrote "if B Flat is a conductor," and there is much virtue in an if; so much in this case at any rate as might have made my good friend hesitate before rushing into print with such a grievance.

It is really of little consequence who B Flat may be. What is of interest to the musical public is what he says, and if Mr. Austin, whose services I should be the last to underrate, had given us his views on the subject in hand the space his letter occupied would have been devoted to better purpose.

I hope it will not be thought out of place if I take this occasion to express my gratification at the revival of interest in things musical lately evinced in the press. Instead of a notice merely recapitulating the programme, which is all very well as news but of no influence upon the performers, either for good or evil, we have now the advantage of something like criticism, not only from B Flat in the Colonist, but from Moderato in the Times. I for one welcome the weekly column, which I hope has come to stay. Such criticism cannot fail to be helpful not only to the conductor, whose attention is thereby directed to weak points, but to the forces he directs, who are kept up to the mark by the knowledge that any shortcomings at the concert, caused by inattention or want of rehearsal, will inevitably be laid before the public at the end of the week.

WM. GREIG.

November 20th, 1898.

The two most critical times in a woman's life are the times which make the girl a woman, and the woman a mother. At these times, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is of incalculable value. It strengthens and invigorates the organs distinctly feminine, promotes regularity of the functions, allays irritation and inflammation, checks unnatural, exhausting drains and puts the whole delicate organization into perfect condition. Almost all the ills of womankind are traceable to some form of what is known as "female complaint." There are not three cases in a hundred of woman's peculiar diseases that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will not cure.

SURROUNDED BY ICE.

Steamer Ora Completes Her Season's Final Trip in an Ice Floe.

Stampede of Passengers to Thistle Creek — Victorians Reach Dawson Safely.

The Bennett Lake & Klondike Navigation Co. received a letter yesterday, giving particulars of the last trip of the steamer Ora. On the last down trip she reached Dawson, according to the letter, in an ice floe, with Capt. O. S. Ward in command. Among her passengers were Judge C. A. Dugas and son and I. J. Hartman, the newly appointed postmaster. The steamer was seven days in making the down trip, and took eight days in going up to White Horse. On the down voyage the passengers prevailed on Capt. Ward to lay over a day and a half at the mouth of Thistle creek. They stampeded for the creek; the gulch coming in at No. 6 above discovery they named after the steamer. Those staking had to go up the creek above discovery fully ten miles before they came to vacant ground. There were 30 passengers and about 20 tons of freight on the Ora and the water was so low at Rink rapids that the steamer struck bottom. Capt. Wand reports the steamers Domville, Willie Irving, Merwin and Florence S. at the White Horse, sheltered for the winter and protected from any ice jams. The Tyrrell, J. P. Light and Seattle No. 3 are in a slough behind an island about 25 miles above White river. The Columbian, Canadian and Anglian are in the Selkirk slough, and the Lightning is in a slough just above the Pelly river. Tebo and Galvin, of Dawson, have three meat scows below the Stewart river, two on bars below the Indian river and one beached a few miles above Klondike City. Two other scows are anchored at the mouth of the Stewart, and one belonging to the L. B. & K. T. Co., loaded with merchandise, had just reached Dawson when the letter was written.

J. S. Macaulay arrived on a scow 12 by 40 feet, loaded with about 3,000 gallons of liquors and merchandise, according to a partial copy of the Midnight Sun. In his party were W. J. McAlpine, Attorneys J. A. Aikman and Herbert E. A. Robertson, of Victoria; S. C. Moore, M. L. V. Smith, of Seattle, and the Brocee sisters. At Fort Selkirk they unloaded and sold 27 kegs of liquor and five tons of oatmeal and cornmeal.

The British America corporation Ltd., has stocked its store at Fort Selkirk with a large supply of merchandise, with a view to furnishing the travelling public with all the provisions needed for the trip from there to Dyea. The Sun also mentions the arrival of A. Van Volkenberg, and refers to him as a badly scared man. "Without oars, at the mercy of the floating cakes of ice," it says, "the crew huddled on the scow and drifted from bar to bar on the Yukon. Late Saturday morning it lodged on the bar about two miles above Klondike City. It was loaded with mutton and merchandise for the British America Corporation. Among the passengers were Mrs. Harper, Mr. Bowker, Jr., and James Jackson, of Victoria. On a second scow there were about 420 sheep. The sheep were driven to Selkirk by the Teslin lake route, leaving Glenora on June 28. It took them 34 days to cross the portage from the Stikine to the lake."

One hundred boats are reported to have been sold at Selkirk at prices ranging from $25 to $100 each.

It is stated that 300 people are wintering on the Pelly river and are getting good prospects from the different creeks.

The status of the water-front occupancy has again been discussed in Dawson since the big fire destroying a portion of the town. Commissioner Ogilvie has given it out repeatedly, says the Sun, that the government intended to resume the control of the water-front at the expiration of the McDonald lease, and that all property holders would be compelled to remove their buildings next spring. Permission has been granted for temporary possession on the burned district, but all those builders are given to understand that they will have to tear down or remove their buildings next spring. The dangers of the ice sweeping them from the bank in the fall and spring jams are well known to the old residents of the town, but not so to new arrivals. As the ice jams below the town, the water rises and throws the ice against the bank. On the matter of water-front possession Commissioner Ogilvie's ordinance is as follows:

"To all whom it may concern:

"This authorizes all those on the water front on the westerly side of First avenue who were burnt out and had their buildings torn down by reason of the fire on Friday, October 14, to rebuild on the ground previously occupied by them. This is purely for their accommodation and for the fact that it is difficult to locate them elsewhere in the town that would be suitable for their immediate needs. They will distinctly understand that they will be required to move off finally and forever in the spring, of which removal due notice will be given. Original tenants of this property are referred to Grotcher & Miall, MacDonald building, for further particulars.

"WILLIAM OGILVIE,
"Commissioner."

The salt mines of Wielicza, near Cracow, Poland, were mentioned in 1044, and have been worked since 1240. The first map of the mines was made in 1638 by Martin German, a Swedish mine surveyor. The eight shafts now in existence are from 207 to 985 feet deep, and the length of the levels now open is 345,000 feet, with 115,500 feet of underground tram lines. Between 1772 and 1892 about 3,000,000 cubic yards have been excavated for the extraction of salt. Machine drills are now used and compressed powder is employed in blasting; about 1,187 pounds of powder are used per ton of salt produced. The present levels are 7¼ feet high by 6¼ feet wide.

Easy to Take
Easy to Operate
Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough. As one man said: "You never know you have taken a pill till it is all over." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.
Hood's Pills
The only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla

WAR'S BALANCE SHEET.

Lord Kitchener's Novel Report on the Soudan Campaign.

At the dinner given in his honor by the Lord Mayor of London, Gen. Kitchener said:

"In this commercial centre it may be of interest to say something on the financial part of the campaign. During the last two and a half years, though the accounts have not been absolutely settled up, we may say with considerable accuracy that we have spent two and a half millions sterling as military special grants. In this I include the grant that has been recently made for the extension of the railway from Atbara to Khartoum, the work of which is already in hand. But, my lords and gentlemen, we have certain assets to put against this expenditure. We have 760 miles—or we shall have—of railway—a railway which is well equipped with engines and rolling stock. The track is in good order and the bridges are complete. I am afraid I cannot say much for the stations or waiting-rooms, which are of a somewhat primitive nature. But, then, we do not 'wait' very long in the Soudan.

"Well, gentlemen, of this money I don't think £3,000 a mile is too high a price. That gives us a sum of two and a quarter million sterling out of the money expended, and for the other quarter of a million we have 2,000 miles of telegraph line, six new and superior gunboats, besides sailing craft, and—the Soudan. Of course the railway did not cost me £3,000 a mile to construct, but we had many heavy charges for warlike material, supplies and transports on our long line of communications, including the sea transport of British troops from England and elsewhere to meet. But, however, it was done, the result is the same. We have relieved those vast territories of the tyranny under which they suffered, and we have hoisted the British and Egyptian flags at Khartoum, never again, I hope, to be pulled down."

In commenting on the speech the London News says that Lord Cromer once remarked to Lord Salisbury that "he wasn't quite sure that Kitchener had not missed his vocation. If he were not one of the best generals, he might have been one of the best chancellors of exchequer." Lord Salisbury added that Lord Kitchener was probably the only soldier in the history of the world who had ever conducted a campaign for £300,000 less than he estimated. If this kind of thing goes on, he said, the terror which financiers have of soldiers and the contempt which soldiers have for financiers will disappear. Lord Kitchener took up this parable, and reduced his campaign to the form of a balance sheet:

Dr.

To cost of campaign.....£2,500,000

Cr.

To 760 miles of railways at £3,000 a mile £2,280,000
To 2,000 miles of telegraph wires..
To 6 new and very superior gunboats 220,000
To the Soudan.....
£2,500,000

This is not only war on the "cheap," but a new kind of war altogether. The mere cheapening of war might, as Sir William Harcourt afterwards suggested, be of doubtful advantage, for cheapening the price might increase the frequency. But there is a note of curious modernity in Lord Kitchener's very business-like method. He and Mr. Rhodes are, as is well known, great allies, and we believe that some of the rolling stock used by Lord Kitchener was supplied by Mr. Rhodes. Many of their ideas and ways of looking at things are much the same. "At £3,000 a mile, gentlemen; and the rolling stock is in excellent order. The waiting-rooms are not up to much, but then we don't wait in the Soudan. The bridges, however, are thoroughly substantial, and in good repair. The new gungoats of the most superior kind. The telegraph wires cover 2,000 miles; so you will agree, gentlemen, that we have very substantial assets."

As one followed Lord Kitchener unfolding his balance sheet one might for all the world been listening to Mr. Rhodes addressing his shareholders at the Cannon Street hotel.

It will be observed that Lord Kitchener put no price upon the Soudan. The way in which, after enumerating the other assets, he paused for a moment and then added "and the Soudan" was the oratorical hit of the evening. Did he mean that the Soudan was valueless or invaluable? Perhaps he would not have been wrong if he had meant both. The Soudan may or may not prove to be "light soil." But certainly the real worth of its reconquest cannot be expressed in pounds, shillings and pence.

A THRIFTY PRINTER.

Planned to Force Green-Goods Men to Pay the Expense of a Matrimonial Venture.

New York, Nov. 11.—Samuel Lewis, a printer, received a circular some time ago from green-goods men at his home in London, Ont., and afterwards opened negotiations with a man in this city to buy $4,000 in counterfeit American money for $300 in genuine Canadian money. The green-goods men agreed to pay the expenses of a trip to this city should the deal fall through. He came on, and last night a man met him in a hotel at Fishkill and gave the agreed-upon signal "A 83." He afterwards took him to the Putnam house, in this city, and told him not to talk about his business.

The green-goods dealer called on the "come-on" this morning, and said he would take him to the "old man," who would make a deal. He gave the name of Hoffman. At Lexington avenue and Twenty-sixth street the two went into a saloon, and there Hoffman introduced the Canadian to another man, who showed him a new $10 bill, and asked him if he wanted his $4,000 in such bills; Lewis said he did not, that $10 bills were so scarce in Canada that he could not pass a $10 counterfeit note without danger of discovery.

The man then said he would give him $1 bills, and then asked if he had the $300. Lewis replied that he had only $150, but he would go home and get the money from his father. He wanted the green-goods men to pay the expenses of his trip. They refused, and while the three were wrangling on the sidewalk, Bicycle Policeman Woods came along. Lewis called upon him to arrest the green-goods men as robbers. The policeman arrested the man who first met the Canadian. The other man escaped.

When arraigned in the Yorkville court the prisoner gave the name of William Parker, and said that he lived at 118 East 125th street. The policeman asked that he be held until to-morrow so as to get further evidence against him. To insure the attendance of the Canadian he was charged with carrying a concealed weapon, a loaded revolver having been found in his coat pocket. Both prisoners were locked up.

Lewis said he had applied to a matrimonial bureau in Chicago for a list of unmarried women possessing money, who were anxious to marry. He got the list; in it saw the name of M. J. Adams, 524 Eighth avenue, this city. He wrote to her, but received no answer. He said he had expected to make money by one of his ventures if the other failed, and if both failed he had expected that he would lose nothing, as the green-goods men would pay the expenses of his trip.

Thanksgiving

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NEW FRUIT for your Puddings
MINCED PEEL, in Drums, cut very handy
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